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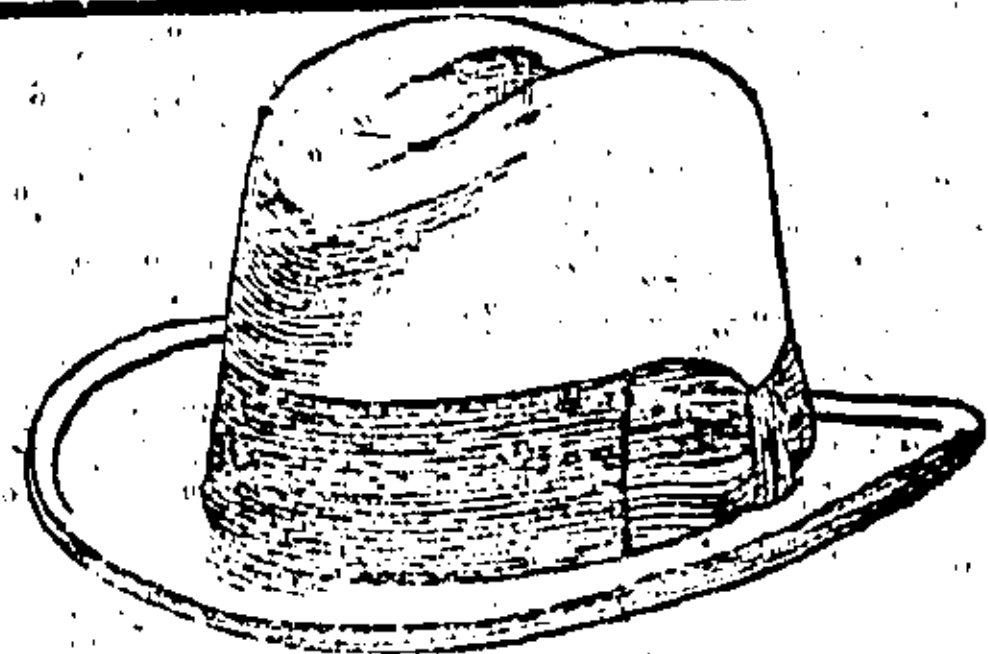
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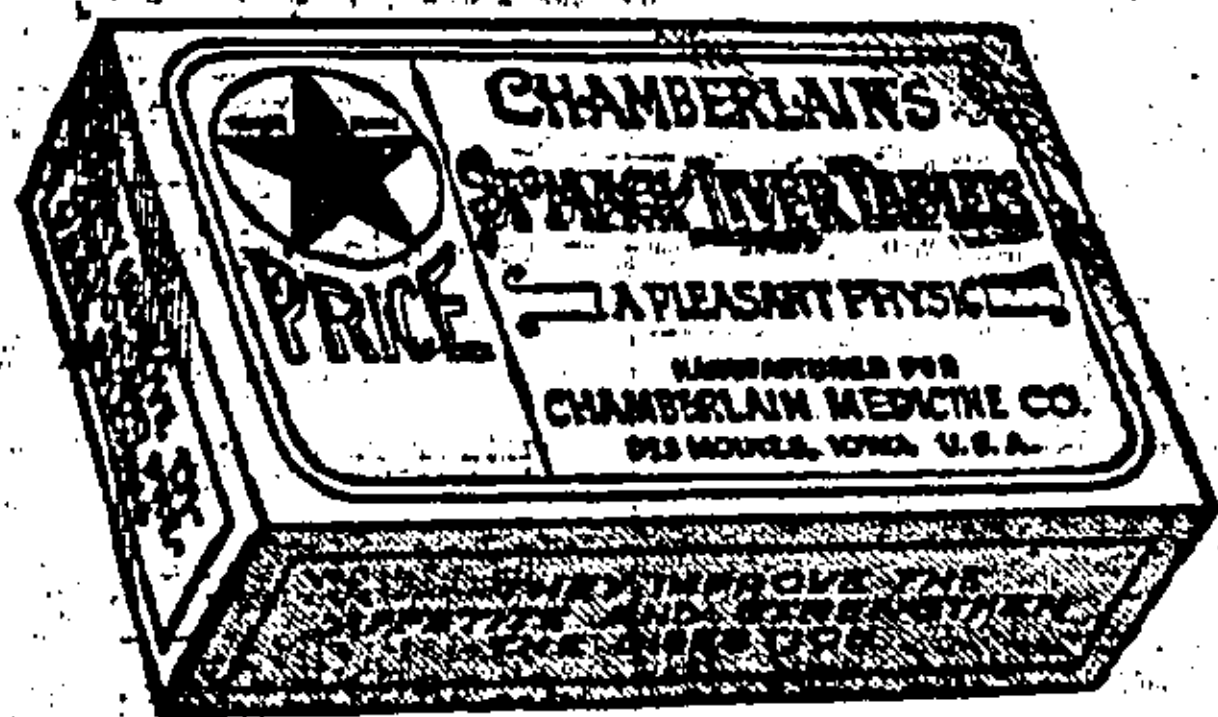
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SPORT.

GOLF.

CAPTAINS CUP COMPETITION AT FANLING.

The qualifying round for the Captain's Cup, played at Fanling from 4th to 6th February, resulted as follows:—

Holmes Scott	87-9=73
J. W. Franks	88-9=73
R. E. O. Bird	96-18=80
M. M. Maas	89-8=81
C. C. Stark	92-10=82
H. A. Lammert	98-15=83

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

H.M.S. "CURLEY" v. REST OF THE NAVY.

A charity match will be played on the Hongkong Club ground at Happy Valley this afternoon, at 5 p.m. between teams of H.M.S. Curlew and the Rest of the Navy. The proceeds of the match will be devoted to the fund in aid of the widow of E. R. A. Chapman, late of H.M.S. Curlew.

FOOTBALL.

2nd DIVISION TABLES.

The 2nd Division League table up to and including the 11th February, 1922:—

CLUB	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	PTS.
KING'S	14	11	0	3	47	15	22
University	15	10	2	3	37	17	22
R.G.A. Res.	15	8	3	4	33	21	19
S.C.A. "A"	14	7	5	2	25	15	10
Curlew	11	6	1	2	29	17	17
S.C.A. "B"	14	6	1	7	17	33	13
U.A.C.	14	4	4	6	29	23	12
St. Joseph's	11	4	2	5	17	28	10
H.K. Club Res.	13	2	2	9	10	26	6
Kowloon	13	1	3	9	11	26	5
Panjabis	14	1	1	12	11	52	3

A BULLY AND AN AMATEUR DETECTIVE.

Going up to two men in a latrine a burly Chinese said to two puny looking coolies "You have stolen my jacket." Without any further explanation the man detained the two men and proceeded to search them. To one he said "This is my coat" and very impolitely asked him to hand it over. After completing the search he ordered both men to clear off. They obeyed, but one with sullen countenance kept an eye on the man and followed him at some little distance, talking care not to show himself. After half-an-hour's waiting, they arrived at No. 7 Police Station, where the amateur detective called on the police. The man with the coat was arrested, but before the arrest tried to smooth matters over by offering the coat back to the informer. At the Magistrate's yesterday, before Mr. Wood, the man was charged with taking upon himself the duties of a constable and with stealing the jacket. He stated that these two men, a few days previously, had climbed up the drain-pipe of his house and stolen his jacket. Mr. Wood dismissed the charge of impersonation and said that he did not believe a word the defendant said. He believed that the defendant went into the latrine for the sole purpose of bullying the two men. A sentence of four months' imprisonment with hard labour was ordered.

CHINESE BANKS LOAN TO PEKING.

CONSOLIDATION OF DEBTS SECURED ON SALT SURPLUS.

Mr. Rodney Gilbert telegraphed to the N.C. Daily News from Peking on the 9th inst.:—

The native Banks yesterday signed a loan agreement with the Government funding all the loans on the salt surplus. According to the original agreement the total amount is \$99,000,000 of which sum \$20,000,000 is the net obligations. It is commonly reported today that other obligations have been included so that the net obligation is now about \$39,000,000, while the total Treasury note issue is over \$100,000,000.

The original list of foreign creditors included:—
Japan—\$20,700,000 of which the consolidated interest on the Nihon loans is about \$10,000,000.
British—\$2,500,000.
Russian—\$1,100,000.
French—About \$100,000.

To-day it was rumored that the Hongkong Bank's loan to the Imperial family of \$1,250,000 has been transferred to another security.

LAOKUNGMOV COTTON

MILL.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Laokungmov Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., have decided to recommend that the balance of Tls. 406,001.14 standing at the credit of profit and loss account for 1921 be dealt with as follows:—

	Tls.
Interim dividend paid August 15th, 1921 of Tls. 2 per share	160,000.00
Final dividend of Tls. 2 per share	160,000.00
Depreciation	61,000.00
Development reserve	50,000.00
Bonus to foreign staff	5,000.00
Donations	2,000.00
General Managers' remuneration	40,000.24
Carry forward to 1922 account	15,026.00
Total	406,001.14

"REFORM" CRY IN CEYLON.

DESIGNS OF NATIONAL CONGRESS.

"TO IMITATE INDIA."

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

COLOMBO, November 20th.

The storm brewing in Ceylon since eyes were directed towards the events in India has burst, and the island is threatened with a reorganizing, though on a smaller scale of the "popular" demand for self-government.

A big advance was granted last year, when for the first time a majority of official members of the Legislative Council disappeared. Hitherto there had been 11 officials, six unofficial members nominated by the Governor, and four elected members. To-day there are 18 elected members, three unofficial members nominated to represent minority interests, four other nominated members who are shortly to be elected members, and 14 officials.

A body calling itself the National Congress has finally, after much chaffering, put forward through its president a Chamber of 45 members, of whom 28 would be elected on a territorial basis. The programme demands, further, the disappearance of the Governor as President of the Chamber, the appointment of three elected Ministers with portfolio, and the abolition of any residential qualification for the representative of any district.

On the face of it the abolition of residential qualification might appear justified on a comparison with other elected Legislatures, but in point of fact the object of the demand, which Government is almost certain to reject, is to enable a certain group of Low Country Sinhalese—in plain words, the agitators—to run their candidates from Colombo into seats intended to be representative of the very varied provinces of the island.

Instead of there being a more or less uniform population of the island, there are differences every where as pronounced as those of Ireland, Scotland, and England. There are pronounced differences even in the strictly Sinhalese population, between the Up Country, or Kandyan, population and the Low Country Sinhalese. In the north of the island are mainly the Tamils. Then also there are Mahomedans and other special communities. There is a large and intellectually keen and advanced population of burghers, of legitimate Dutch descent, and of sterling worth to the community. The ultimate object of the Low Country Sinhalese agitators is to swamp out the representation of special communities. That is, in fact, the definite Congress programme. In point of fact, the wedge which is now attempted is not even the "thin end." It would deprive the British Government of power to govern and notwithstanding all specious pretences to the contrary, would hand over the power in the colony to one class of the community, in actual effect, to a comparatively small caucus of that class.

CONGRESS "MATERIAL."

Some striking figures just incorporated in a speech by the Governor show the material means whereby the caucus hopes to "run" the country. Of the whole male population of the island 53 per cent. are illiterate, that is to say, they can neither read nor write nor sign their names in any language whatsoever. And even of those who are called "literate," many prove on trial to write something which could not possibly be held to represent their names. Less than 5 per cent. of the male population are literate so far as the English language is concerned.

This proportion of illiteracy is, everywhere, the best assistance to the schemes of the so-called National Congress. From Colombo they would send up candidates sworn neither to the Constitution nor to anybody except the caucus (that was done in the present Council also), and these candidates would against local men by reason of their specious promises to a population not possessed of any ready means of testing their statements.

An attempt will, no doubt, be made by representatives of the caucus in London to show that the whole non-European population of the island is solid in its demand for further "reforms." The printed views of newspapers which have no European connection whatever show that every community except the Low Country Sinhalese continues to demand communal representation, and the history of recent months has been one of continued "hole-and-corner" negotiations for conceding communal representation to some, for example, the Tamils, while doing lip-service to the principle of abolition of special representation altogether. This is the immediate matter round which, presumably, the fight will rage, but essentially the whole combat has been determined by the desire and design of the Low Country Sinhalese to "imitate India," and to procure the establishment of a system of self-government in which they would be the masters and not even merely the predominant partners.

The present legislative system needs certain minor amendments, but since its initiation in the summer it has worked well. In matters where there has really been a consensus of public opinion, as for example, on the Budget, the Government has been defeated, and it cannot be denied that the existing balance has promoted harmony and to a great extent also efficiency. It is difficult to see on what grounds except those of sheer imitation another sudden jump can be justified.

It should be observed, perhaps, that while the Europeans, despite the enormous total invested capital which they represent and the large number of investors at home of whom they have to be the mouthpiece, demand no further representation, they have agreed that both the Burghers and the Tamils, as well probably as the Mahomedans, should have further representation. Every effort has been made by the European members, notably, by the commercial member, Sir James Broom, to come to a compromise in order to avoid disturbance of the present harmonious working, but these efforts have not met with a similar spirit elsewhere.

THE RESTITUTION OF WEIHAIWEI.

The N.C. Daily News of the 10th inst.

A Weihaiwei correspondent informs us that "a small, a very small, group of Britons engaged in business and professions (at Weihaiwei) are petitioning the British Government that rendition involves them in serious loss and are asking for compensation on a basis of equitable valuation of property and loss of income if engaged in business or professional work." The writer goes on to argue with considerable force that such prosperity as has come to Weihaiwei has been bound up in its status as a free port. He estimates that more than half the trade is technically illegitimate, goods finding their way in and out by junk and to escape import duties elsewhere. And he contends that if Weihaiwei is converted into a treaty port, it will be quite unable to compete with Tsingtao and Chefoo, one actually, the other prospectively connected with the hinterland by railway; while Weihaiwei's hinterland is mountainous and its local produce is negligible.

On what terms the restitution of Weihaiwei is to be effected no one in China, so far as we can ascertain, yet knows. It cannot very well include the island itself, as, believe it or not, such a sum paid for in hard cash and as such would be possessed under Chinese sovereign rights as it might be a piece of land anywhere else in China. The same practice would no doubt apply to foreign bungalows owned by summer residents and to other land or buildings owned by foreigners and purchased by them in all good faith. But if they wish to sell out they certainly ought to receive fair valuation on the lines indicated in the petition, inasmuch as Weihaiwei's prospects as a treaty port, between its two big neighbours, are not bright; and we do not doubt that such compensation will readily be given. The total of money involved cannot be large; the relations between British and Chinese round Weihaiwei have, as we said yesterday, always been cordial; and the readiness of Great Britain to retribute has caused a most favourable and friendly feeling in China.

Sentimental regrets that the "Cinderella of Empire" is to be of the Empire no more there must be. Many happy memories are bound up in the thought of those russet hills, blue skies and sparkling seas. The pleasant smiling countryfolk, the trim farmsteads, the air of spaciousness and tranquillity which made of Weihaiwei true realm of Gilead after the run and fret of Shanghai, seemed also an expression of British equanimity and a token of the British colonizing instinct. Still, at Mokanshan, Kuling, Chiung-tao and elsewhere, where Chinese authority is always the last appeal, much the same refreshment may be had, and we do not see that Weihaiwei need be less agreeable as a summer resort than it has ever been. At any rate, if the British Government has decided to give back the territory, the British community in China should acquiesce readily. The original necessity for its leasing has long passed away. There was a flaw in the lease, as everybody knows, which has made its retention since the Russo-Japanese War to say the least, questionable, and where no preponderant interest exists on the one side there is a good deal of national pride on the other. The justice of the Chinese claim for restitution being admitted, it only remains to ask that they shall, as we felt sure they will, show equal justice to those whose moderate interests are affected by the change.

CHINA'S MILITARY FORCES.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

The following text of the resolution passed by the Washington Conference in reference to the military forces of China has been transmitted by United States naval radio to China as follows:—

"Whereas the representative attending this Conference have been deeply impressed with the severe strain on the public revenues of China through the maintenance in various parts of the country of military forces excessive in number and controlled by the military chiefs of the provinces without co-ordination, and whereas the continued maintenance of these forces appears to be mainly responsible for China's present unsettled political condition, and

"Whereas it is felt a large and prompt reduction of these forces will not only advance the cause of China's political unity and economic development but will hasten her financial rehabilitation, and

"Therefore, without intention to interfere in the internal problems of China, but animated by the sincere desire to see China develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government alike in her own interest and in the general interest of trade, and being inspired by the spirit of this Conference, whose aim is to reduce through the limitation of armaments the enormous disbursement which manifests constitute the greater part of the encumbrance upon enterprises and national prosperity, it is resolved that this Conference express to China the earnest hope that immediate and effective steps may be taken by the Peking Government to reduce the aforesaid military forces and expenditure."

KRYPTOK LENSES

are conceded to be one of the very best forms of bifocal lenses. The bifocal segment is ground and fused into the distant lens making the product practically one piece of glass. The segments are totally invisible and the lens has a beautiful appearance. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, —the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central. Fitting glasses and testing the sight is their specialty. —Adv.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NEXT TOURNAMENT

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1922.

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL AT 8.15 P.M.

Ten Round Featherweight Contest.

A. R. CHADWICK v. A. B. HINDLE.

Ten Round Middleweight Contest.

O. S. LEWENSON v. A. B. DUNCAN.

Ten Round Catchweight Contest.

Sto. P. O. MORGAN v. Chief P. O. CALLAGHAN.

AND THREE SIX ROUND CONTESTS.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Members MONDAY and TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th and 21st.

General Public WEDNESDAY, 22nd, to SATURDAY, 25th.

USUAL PRICES.

OPEN NOVICES' COMPETITION.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MARCH 31st and APRIL 1st at THE

THEATRE ROYAL.

Full particulars will be sent to all units of Army and Navy and Police. Others please apply to Hon. Secretary, c/o JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTIN.

NO ENTRANCE FEE.

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HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE COMPANY will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of February, 1922, at noon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

- "That the Authorized Capital of the Company (which is now \$2,500,000) consisting of 250,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each—whereof 219,300 shares have been issued—be increased from \$2,500,000 consisting of 250,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each by the creation of 250,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$10 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) as from date of allotment in full of dividend in all other respects pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present issued Capital."
- "That 109,650 shares be offered (in the proportion of one new share for every complete number of two old shares held by them respectively) to the persons who on the date of the confirmation of this Resolution as a Special Resolution, are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the said 219,300 shares at a premium of \$5 per share and so that on allotment the nominal amount due in respect of such 109,650 shares plus the said premium of \$5 per share shall be payable as follows:—

Date of Payment	Amount payable in respect of the nominal value of each share.	Amount payable in respect of the premium on each share.	Total.
16th March 1922/24	42	\$5	\$47
15th April 1923/25	42	\$5	\$47
15th March 1924/26	42	\$5	\$47

- "and further that until such time as the said 109,650 shares shall be fully paid up they shall, vis-a-vis the said 219,300 shares, only rank for dividend in proportion to the ratio borne by the amount paid up thereon to the full nominal value (\$10) thereof, and that any of the said 109,650 shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's shareholders in manner aforesaid be disposed of in such manner as the Company's Board of Directors shall think fit."
- "That the balance of the shares constituting the Company's unissued Capital be issued at such time or times, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide."
- "That no share older shall be entitled to any offer of a fraction of an additional share in respect of any old share held by him."

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid, on FRIDAY the 17th day of February 1922 at 11 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated this Twentieth Day of January, 1922.

By Order of the Board.

H. N. BEAUREPAIRE,

Secretary.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Members of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room.

Officers' Room, G.E.O.'s Room, Restaurant.

Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.

Motor Launch "Derwinstree."

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising column at the prevailing rates.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

GOVERNMENT RESOLVED TO HAVE DEPOSITS REFUNDED.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THOSE RESPONSIBLE.

Paris, February 15th.

The Senate Financial Committee, resuming the debate on the Banque Industrielle, heard M. Poincaré and the Finance Minister, M. de Lasteyrie setting forth the Government's viewpoint. According to M. Poincaré's statement the Banque deposits aggregate some four hundred millions of francs, of which three hundred and ten millions are in Far Eastern countries. The Government is firmly resolved to spare no exertion to insure deposits being duly refunded. Hearers will have to pay in two-fourths of the capital stock still owing on the shares subscribed for. Parliament is to be kept fully informed about the negotiations with the Chinese Government and with financial institutions whose co-operation might be invited.

The general reporter, M. Jean Nancey, summing-up, said the committee's majority was favourably inclined towards the Government's plan. The Committee insists, however, on legal proceedings being instituted in due course against those responsible for the Banque's undoing.—Havas.

EARLIER CABLES.

\$300,000,000 FOR INVESTORS IN THE FAR EAST.

Paris, February 14th.

M. Lasteyrie, the Finance Minister, stated that the total sums to be returned to investors in the Banque Industrielle de Chine will be Fr. 400,000,000, of which Fr. 300,000,000 go to the Far East and \$100,000,000 to France. The French Treasury will not be involved in the allocation of the indemnity, which will be made by a consortium, the constitution of which has not yet been established.

SHAREHOLDERS' PETITION FOR DISSOLUTION.

Paris, February 14th.

Application has been made to the Fourth Chamber of the Tribunal of Commerce by shareholders in the Banque Industrielle for dissolution on the ground that three-quarters of its subscribed capital has been lost. The Bank has already asked to be allowed to benefit by the clause in the French code enabling a compromise.

The case is to be heard on the 20th inst.

LATEST CABLES.

THE SIAMESE LOAN.

OVER HALF A MILLION ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

London, February 15th.

The prospectus of the Siamese Loan, as previously cabled, has been issued, accompanied by an intimation that \$50,000 has already been applied for and will be allotted fully.

EARLIER CABLES.

INDIA AND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

MR. SASTRI ON CHINA'S OPPORTUNITY.

London, February 14th.

In a special interview given to Reuter by Mr. Sastri on his arrival at Southampton by the Aquitania from Washington the Indian delegate said that the chief direct interest of the Conference to India was the alteration in the Chinese tariff. In consideration of India agreeing to forego the rebate allowed on goods crossing the Burma border, India regained freedom to levy duties on goods from China to Burma across the land border. He notified the Chinese authorities to this effect, and they agreed that this was very important.

The Conference had been a much greater success than some outside the delegates hoped. The final feeling in America generally was one of congratulation, chiefly because China had received substantial gains. All depended now upon China herself whether she established a strong central Government and reaped the full advantage of the acknowledgment of her full sovereignty and territorial integrity.

BRITISH DELEGATES REACH HOME.

London, February 14th.

Mr. Lloyd George and other members of the Cabinet welcomed Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee at Waterloo Station on their arrival from Washington.

"CHILD SLAVERY" IN HONGKONG.

"A DISGRACE TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE"

London, February 14th.

In the course of questions on the subject of child slavery in Hongkong, Colonel John Ward asked whether Mr. Churchill did not think that the abolition of the right to buy and sell human beings for any purpose in a British Crown Colony was overdue. He termed it a disgrace to the British Empire.

Mr. Churchill suggested that the matter might be debated when the Colonial Office Estimates were before the House.

INSURANCE CO. FAILS.

THE CHAIRMAN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

London, February 14th.

Efforts to save the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company from liquidation have proved fruitless. The High Court has granted an order for compulsory winding-up on the company's own petition.

Council for the company said it was perfectly clear that the company was insolvent and unable to carry on the large business. The petition was supported by twelve insurance companies, some of whom are large creditors. The newspapers give prominence to the departure of the company's chairman, Mr. G. L. Bevan, for the Continent on the 8th inst. He motored from the Carlton Hotel, where he has a suite of rooms, to Croydon and went by aeroplane to Paris. The newspapers have been unable to trace Mr. Bevan since, but relatives state that he was bound for the south of France under medical orders, owing to a nervous breakdown. Mr. Bevan has numerous business interests besides the Equitable Co.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

RIGHT OF THE SMALL STATES TO PARTICIPATE.

Paris, February 14th.

The newspapers continue to dwell upon the possibility of the abandonment of the Genoa Conference. They state that Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak Premier, after conferring with M. Poincaré, is going to London to demand the right of the small states of Central Europe to participate in the preliminary discussions of the experts. Some papers declare that if the conditions agreed upon between Dr. Benes and M. Poincaré regarding Genoa are not fulfilled, France will not stand alone in requesting an indefinite postponement of the conference.

DUTCH COLONIAL LOAN.

IS HERR STINNES PARTICIPATING?

London, February 14th.

Asked in the House of Commons whether he had any information that Herr Stinnes had offered a ten million loan to Dutch East India, and, if so, whether such facts would be considered in assessing Germany's ability to meet her obligations, Mr. Harmsworth said such reports had reached him from several quarters, but he was unable to obtain definite confirmation of the loan offer or of Stinnes' participation in the Dutch Colonial Loan. The second part of the question therefore did not arise.

AIRSHIP FITTINGS.

STANDARDISATION ACTION BY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

London, February 14th.

The international conference in London on the standardisation of airship fittings, at which Britain, France, Germany, Russia, America, and other countries are represented, has adopted the principle of standardisation with a view to enabling the airships of one nation to use the landing, mooring, gassing and refuelling arrangements of any other.

The conference has appointed a technical sub-committee to recommend the most suitable standards.

RESUMPTION PROSPECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

INSUFFICIENT RETURN OF MINERS.

JOHANNESBURG, February 13th.

A few of the engineers, upon whom the success of the effort to restart the mines chiefly depends, have returned to work, but insufficient miners have so far returned to enable a resumption of operations.

The managements have warned the strikers that it will be impossible to employ all old hands.

Fifty-six pickets were arrested to-day.

IRISH OUTBREAK.

FURTHER SHOOTINGS IN BELFAST.

London, February 14th.

Four victims of the bomb outrage in Belfast yesterday have died. Three men were shot dead in Belfast to-day.

Another orgy of shooting occurred at Belfast yesterday. There have now been over 20 deaths and more than 60 wounded.

INDIAN UNREST.

THE MONTAGU ADMINISTRATION BLAMED.

"CRIMINAL BETRAYAL OF THE WHITES"

London, February 14th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Joynt announced that the Indian Government was expressing the opinion that the unrest in India was the result of Mr. Montagu's administration and hoping that immediate steps would be taken to restore law and order. Mr. Joynt said that Mr. Montagu had governed India with liberal ideas, without the assent of the Conservative supporters of the coalition. His policy was a criminal betrayal of white men and women in India, and it had broken the heart of the finest Civil Service in the world. Gandhi should have been arrested years ago.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Montagu announced that the Indian Government had ordered Gandhi's arrest, but in view of the decision of Gandhi and his colleagues not to pursue Non-co-operation and other illegal activities, it was postponing proceedings with a view to ascertaining how far this decision meant a complete cessation of illegal activities.

MR. MONTAGU SPEAKS OUT.

Mr. Montagu said he did not believe the British Parliament would ever jeopardise India's opportunity of self-government, but the exhibition of separatist tendencies and disloyalty towards the King-Emperor and the failure attempts to mar the welcome of the Prince of Wales must postpone or prejudice British goodwill towards Indian aspirations. Given goodwill and partnership, no rights would be denied India by the British Parliament, but if the existence of our Empire was challenged, the discharge of the responsibilities of the British Government to India prevented, and demands made in the very mistaken belief that we contemplate a retreat from India, then India would not successfully challenge the most determined people in the world, who will once again answer the challenge with all the vigour and determination at its command.

Mr. Montagu declared that the British Government had the fullest confidence in the Government of India. He was worthy of that confidence, and that we should win through in India to happier times.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George said that there was much in the state of India that justified grave concern, but he deprecated alarm. The situation was well within the compass of our strength without adding to our burdens. Dealing with the causes of the unrest, the Premier described the education of Indians at English universities as putting new wine into old bottles. These had burst and intoxication swept over the East. The story of India was the story of Japan and China. It was inevitable that when the chemicals of the East mixed with those of the West an explosion would or later would be produced.

The Russo-Japanese war had the most disturbing effect throughout Asia. The agitation in China was due to an exactly similar cause. India's agitation, Chinese students imbibing ideas of American democracy.

Mr. Lloyd George further referred to the effects of the war upon India, particularly the war with the greatest Islamic Power in the world, and said that undoubtedly it would be an enormous advantage if peace could be made with Turkey. He hoped shortly to rediscuss the matter with the Allies, but it must be a just peace—we must be fearlessly just to both religions and races. He concluded that the educated classes in India must be given the best opportunity of making the experiment initiated two or three years ago with success, but further reforms must await the result of the experiment.

The amendment was rejected by 248 votes to 84, and the Address in reply to the King's Speech was then agreed to.

GANDEI DOING PENANCE.

Bombay, February 14th.

Gandhi announces that he has begun a five days' penance for the Chauri Chaura tragedy, which he regards as another warning against hasty embarkation upon mass civil disobedience and as his bitterest cup of humiliation. He advises the criminals voluntarily to surrender to the authorities.

ARMY CHANGES.

It is officially announced that Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas L. N. Morland, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army on the Rhine, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot. Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander J. Godley, Military Secretary at the War Office, succeeds Sir Thomas Morland on the Rhine, and Major-General Sir William Peyton succeeds Sir Alexander Godley at the War Office.

DEATH OF FAMOUS PHILOSOPHER.

Rotterdam, February 14th.

The death has occurred of Prof. Bolland, the famous lecturer on philosophy at Leyden University, who started life as an errand boy.

AEROPLANE CRASH IN SPAIN.

THREE BRITISH AIRMEN KILLED.

Madrid, February 15th.

An aeroplane containing three British airmen crashed at Quatroventas aerodrome. All were killed.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE'S TOUR.

Port Said, February 14th.

Lord Northcliffe has sailed for Marsa Matruh aboard the P. & O. liner Egypt.

ANGLO-AFGHAN TREATY RATIFIED.

Delhi, February 14th.

Capt. Hanna has returned to India from Kabul with the Anglo-Afghan treaty duly signed and ratified. Major F. H. Humphreys, recently appointed British Minister to Afghanistan, crosses the frontier for Kabul on the 20th inst.

FINNISH MINISTER ASSASSINATED.

Helsinki, February 14th. The Minister of the Interior was fatally shot with a revolver by an assassin, who has been arrested. The crime is not regarded as political.

DR. NANSSEN'S DENIAL.

London, February 14th. Dr. Nansen denies having been elected an honorary member of the Moscow Soviet as cabled on the 8th inst.

TREASURY BOND ISSUE SUSPENDED.

London, February 14th. The issue of 5 per cent. Treasury bonds dated 1927 has been suspended until further notice.

"EYE TO EYE."

MR. HARVEY ON THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

THE GREATEST OUTCOME.

The American Ambassador (Mr. George Harvey) was the chief guest at a dinner given at the Savoy Hotel on December 21st by the Knights of the Round Table Club.

His Excellency, in the course of his speech, responding to the toast of his health, said:— "The real purpose of the President of the United States in summoning the Washington Conference—a doubtful undertaking in the chaotic condition of the world—was to project one thing—that a conference of honest minds about a round table could be more effective than killing each other in trenches. (Laughter and cheers.) There seems to be a reasonable possibility that that ambition will be realized. (Cheers.) But, whether it should be realized in full or not, I consider that probably the greatest of all outcomes of this Washington endeavour is its absolute demonstration of the fact, which had been suspected but not established, that when true Britons and true Americans get together and face any problem, no matter what it is, instinctively they see that problem from the same angle, eye to eye. (Loud cheers.)"

THE PACIFIC PACT.

The Chairman, proposing the toast of "The President of the United States of America," said that that ancient club was the first to offer its homage to the American heroes who returned safely to England on their way home after the Armistice. The British would ever retain in grateful memory the manner in which the United States threw the whole of its enormous resources into the scales on the side of the Allies. The club highly appreciated the initiative of President Harding in conceiving and bringing into being the historic Conference now being held at Washington (cheers), which has had such happy results in regard to the limitations of armaments and the birth of the Pacific Pact, in which America, France, Japan, and England became allied for the purpose of preserving peace in the Pacific. (Cheers.) We trusted and believed that this Anglo-American agreement, so much sought after by Great Britain, might become stronger and stronger, and that it would preserve with our Allies the permanent peace of the world. (Loud cheers.)

Sir Ernest Wild proposed the toast of "Sir Ernest Wild, the United States Ambassador." He said that not only the happy outcome of the Washington Conference, but the solution of the Irish problem also would still further unite Great Britain and the United States.

A BETTER SUIT OF PYJAMAS.

The American Ambassador, in reply, referred to the Washington Conference in the terms recorded above. He also said he accepted with appreciation and gratitude, on behalf of his country, what the chairman had said of the services rendered to England by America in the war; and in response he wished to say that in America they had double reason to be grateful to England for what she had done in the war before they started. He thought that with the approach of Yuletide they could afford to cheer up a bit. A good deal had happened lately which justified such a change of spirit. (Laughter and cheers.) He arrived in England in the midst of a coal strike, a certain amount of controversy with Ireland, a few arguments on the Continent of Europe, and general despondency in America. (Laughter.) All those things had been alleviated, if not corrected, and they had every reason to anticipate that they would start 1922 in a far better suit of pyjamas than they were at the beginning of 1921. (Cheers and laughter.)

NEW YEAR GIFT OF EIGHT.

Miss Doris Belanger, a Boston girl 20 years old, who has been totally blind for several years, regained her sight at a Salvation Army watchnight service on New Year's Eve. Next day she intended to enter a school for the blind. Over 80 persons were present at the meeting, and all were kneeling during a period of silent prayer at the passing of the old and the coming of the new year, when Miss Belanger sprang to her feet crying, "I've got it. I can see again." The girl was so overcome with joy that she fainted. On recovering she showed after a few tests that she could see clearly again. She is now able to read without difficulty and goes out walking unassisted for the first time in years.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

ADMINISTRATION OF JAPANESE MISSION FOR BRITISH METHODS.

PERPLEXING PROBLEM FOR MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

JANUARY, January 5th.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

As usual, the New Year Honour Lists have aroused all sorts of comment. But nobody ever expects anything like. If a select Committee of Archangels drew up a list we should still have people asking why Brown got a peerage while Jones was overlooked, or why Robinson received a Baronetcy when it was really outrageous that such a hum-drum fellow should be noticed at all.

There was very little secrecy about the lists beforehand. The names were in the newspaper offices for days, and the Sunday journals had them in type, with portraits of the leading men, ready for publication on New Year's Day (Sunday). Then some brilliant young man at Whitehall suddenly woke up, and, winding several strands of red tape round his ghastly brow, intimated that the lists must not be printed till the names had first appeared in the *London Gazette*, with the "Court Circular." This put off publication till January 2nd, and left the Sunday papers with a grievance that they have not hesitated to ventilate.

The lists may be called comprehensive and generous—four new Peers, two Privy Counsellors, sixteen Baronets, fifty-five Knights, and three Companions of Honour. The politicians appear to carry off the major portion of the honours, but Literature in the persons of Sir James Barrie, who receives the O.M., (where is Mr. Rudyard Kipling?) Art, Music, Journalism, and the Stage are all represented.

MISSIONARY PROBLEM.

I hear that the London Missionary Society is "face to face" with a perplexing problem which is likely to land its supporters in the troubled waters of disputation among themselves. It seems that with the desire to avoid offending the susceptibilities of Mohammedans and Hindus, the missionaries have deleted the name of Christ from a book of prayers and hymns in use in the mission schools at Bangalore. This course is resented by influential supporters of the L.M.S. in this country, who have brought the matter before the London board of management.

The subject came up for discussion on three occasions recently, and a motion in the following terms was proposed:—"That no sanction whatever can be given to the exclusion of the name and work of the Lord Jesus Christ from any part of the Society's operations—i.e. schools, hostels, and churches." But when this motion was put to the last meeting only two hands were held up in favour of it, and it was therefore declared lost.

I understand that the question will be fought out by other subscribers to the Society, as the principle involved is regarded as fundamental. It affects many countries besides India; and obviously every missionary society will be influenced by the ultimate decision, whatever it may be.

PRINCESS MARY'S WEDDING DRESS.

The forthcoming Royal wedding has given vast pleasure to London tradesmen, as it will impart a needed impetus to flagging business. There have been reports in some of the papers that "full Court dress" is to be worn on the occasion of the wedding, but I understand that this is a mistake. The Queen does not approve of ladies appearing in low-cut gowns at functions held in the daytime. But the uniforms and dresses will be elaborate and splendid, and orders for new apparel now being placed are numerous enough to give employment to thousands of workers, and, incidentally, to augment the coffers of West End traders.

Princess Mary's wedding dress is to be made in the little Essex town of Braintree, in which silk-weaving has been carried on since those far-off days when a party of Huguenots settled there and found asylum after fleeing to escape the persecution that followed upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It was at Braintree that the Coronation robe of Cloth of Gold worn by King Edward the Seventh, and also Queen Alexandra's robe were made. The Princess's wedding gown and train will be composed of silk, shot with silver to reproduce, faintly, the silver sheen of the gown itself. On leaving the loom it will be embroidered in a special design by ex-Servicemen at an institute in London in which Queen Mary takes special interest.

FAMOUS ACTOR'S DEATH.

The death of Sir John Hare, the famous actor, at the age of 77, is deeply regretted by theatre-goers who remember him as the most finished artist of his generation on the English stage. It is extremely doubtful whether the part of an old man, in which he excelled, has ever been presented with such subtle charm and perfection of art. Doubtless there are many of your readers who gladly recall his "Benjamin Goldfinch" in "A Pair of Spectacles," and as the "Marquis of Queex" in Pinero's play, "The Gay Lord Quex." He belonged to the school that represented the fine tradition of the Kendalls, the Robertsons, and the Bancrofts.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

LABOUR PROPOSALS.

Important recommendations for the solving of the present-day unemployment problems, the ensuring of fair wages, the settlement of industrial disputes, and the protection of trade unionists from the extremists in their ranks, are contained in a manifesto to the Prime Minister by a number of prominent trade unionists and members of the Coalition Labour group.

In this manifesto it is pointed out that "our only hope of finding useful work for all those at present unemployed is in getting the wheels of industry revolving again, and that this can only be done by restoring confidence between buyers and sellers and between the workers and their employers."

It is suggested that Parliament could protect the innocent sufferers from the effects of other people's quarrels "by compelling those taking part in industrial disputes that inflict any injury upon any section of the public to submit their differences to specially appointed Industrial Courts that would function like our police and county courts and our High Court of Justice," and that at these courts "the arguments and evidence of both sides should be tested upon oath, and that the decisions given should be binding upon both sides, with similar penalties to those now inflicted for those who take the law into their own hands." It is believed the workers would eagerly welcome industrial machinery that would abolish industrial disputes and protect leaders from extremists.

The signatories urge upon the Government the need for the introduction either of proposals of its own or that facilities be given for their Industrial Arbitration Bill which was introduced at the end of the last session of Parliament.

Hare was knighted on King Edward's birthday in 1907, and since his farewell "Quex" season at the Garrick his appearances had been mainly confined to command performances and a few charity matinees.

As illustrating the change that has come to pass in the theatrical world within the space of a life-time, it is of interest to note that when John Hare first appeared in London in 1885, in a play by H. J. Byron called "Navy's Engagements," he only received 2s a week. When he was playing in the immortal Robertson Comedy Company in "Caste" he was paid 2s a week, but later on, playing the same part in a revival of the same comedy, his salary was £100 a week.

"GENERAL STORES."

Sir John Hare was very fond of telling a story of himself, "the late Sir Frank Lockwood, and a mutual friend who may be designated 'X.'" One day the three were riding across Wimbledon Common, and "X" was recalling his early acquaintance with the neighbourhood. There is the old Rectory, there the field which I used to roam with the miller's daughter," etc. Suddenly Sir Frank, who was an inveterate joker, perceived a shop on the edge of the Common with the legend "General Stores" painted in large letters over the window. "Did you know General Stores?" he said. "Oh! rather," replied "X." "I knew him quite well, but he was only a captain then!"

JAPANESE MISSION.

The members of the Japanese Commercial Mission who are here on a tour of polite investigation into British industrial resources and methods are highly pleased with their reception. They have good reason to feel pleased, as they have been accorded a hearty welcome on all sides and treated with boundless hospitality. That, of course, is the British way towards the stranger and sojourner within our gates. Dr. Dan, the head of the Mission, has discovered that the most fascinating thing about this country is that progress has been made along democratic lines without any sacrifice of time-honoured traditions. There is a blending of the Middle Ages and the Twentieth Century in many directions.

At a luncheon given this week to the delegates at the Mansion House they were struck with the pomp and ceremony that was observed, dating back hundreds of years, surrounding the office of Lord Mayor, and they contrasted this with the comparatively modest status of the Mayor of Tokio. The position of the latter is a greatly-coveted civil honour, but it possesses nothing of the dignity or the privileges of the position of London's Chief Magistrate.

UNBOUNDED ADMIRATION.

Another thing which has moved the Japanese visitors to enthusiastic admiration is the manner in which the traffic of London is managed. They are, figuratively speaking, ready to bow down and do obeisance to the burly London policemen who control the swirling torrents of street traffic with a wave of the hand. The almost uncanny perfection that has been attained in maintaining the daily transport of millions is a source of wonder to the visitors.

A few days ago they spent hours inspecting the intricacies of the Underground Railway working, with its minute service of trains, continuous escalators, automatic ticket-issuing machines, and finally the great power-house at Chelsea. Later, they were initiated into the mysteries of the bus organization which is being so extensively developed in London that the tramway system of the L.C.C. has to struggle hard for existence.

The Japanese are accustomed to the single-deck trams with open ends, and they were deeply impressed by the facility with which a car carrying a hundred people inside and on top are run every few seconds.—H.B.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
HAROLD RAMSAY.]

PARIS, January 2nd.
Nothing, ever appeals so much to a woman in the world of dress as a hat, and if the hat comes from Paris, the appeal is all the more irresistible. A dress is a necessity; a hat is always more or less a luxury. Many women buy a dress to match a hat after they have already bought the latter, but Frenchwomen are far too careful of their appearance (and of their souls) to do any thing so risky, and, no matter how tempting a hat may be, they will never be led into buying it unless they already have a dress or a coat to match or can afford to buy either to complete the effect of line and colour.

Frenchwomen who study their dressing rarely look upon a hat as a separate quantity, but rather as a single item of a whole; they never see a hat merely as a hat, but always as a single note intended to complete a general scheme in which hat, dress, coat, footwear, gloves and bag will each play as important a part as the other.

It is this characteristic of French good dressing, coupled with the unpleasant fact of the increased cost of living which is no doubt, the factor responsible, more than anything else, for the enormous number of black hats worn just now. The percentage of black hats worn is so great that the qualifying adjective has become unnecessary, and the mere statement "hat" has come to mean "black hat," unless another colour is specially indicated. The black dress has had its day, because designers found such a craze far too economical and were determined to force women to buy more clothes by forcing them to wear colours; a woman can wear a black dress, if it is—and she knows how to give it a different type by means of hat, jewels, foot-wear, etc.—cut on the right lines, morning, noon and night, and be seen wearing it for months without ever looking badly or shabbily dressed, but just let her try to wear a coloured dress in the same way and for the same length of time! So far, milliners have not shown signs of taking any definite steps in the matter of forcing their fair clients to wear coloured head-gear, and are continuing to allow them to wear black—and to make good the difference in the number of hats purchased by asking more exorbitant prices than ever.

Lewis, the Wizard of the Rue Royale, tells me he is making as many black hats as ever, and the sight of his show-rooms with their endless array of black millinery of all types confirms this statement. The dozens of stands serve to show off an array of black hats, black toques and black theatre coiffures, and the sight of a hat even in such subdued shades as brown or navy is rare.

This modiste is using aigrettes and their many imitations, glycerined ostrich feathers and every other "spiky" type of feather and its imitation; these he sticks out at angles which would have seemed impossible a few seasons ago, angles which tend to make a small type of hat look something like a bird's nest in a gale of wind. Some of the smaller toque types are completely concealed beneath a shower of aigrettes or feathers, and the line completely lost in a jumble of quills and ends drooping down and jutting out from every possible and impossible angle. The idea of laying a wide ostrich plume across the back brim and allowing the ends to droop over like a small cape is still in vogue. Lace is also being used a great deal on the more decorative models, a charming way of using it being to take a whole round of lace—black, of course—about three quarters of a yard in diameter and drape it over a hat, so that it hangs down over the eyes in front and, after being looped gracefully over the crown and side brims, finishes by trailing down behind.

Lewis, like many of the other big modistes, is making use of ostrich feathers for theatre capes and wraps. He showed me the charming model he designed for Mlle. Floria, whose marriage with the Marquis de Salviati is causing a stir in the social circles of France and Italy. This cape was in white velvet lined with black crepe de Chine and was finished with a kind of top cape of white ostrich plumes nearly a yard long. The hat to go with this was a white panne velvet picture-hat, the sole trimming of which was a long ostrich plume placed vertically across crown and brim and trailing down over the left shoulder. Another model was in black crepe de Chine with a width of beautiful Spanish lace looped from brim to brim and caught up at each side so as to outline the face and chin. Another white velvet picture hat was trimmed with a simple band of white gardenias tightly encircling the crown. Another black satin hat, with a wide brim and a soft crown moulding the shape of the head, was trimmed with immense bird of paradise plumes, the head of which was placed in front slightly to the left; the rest was drawn along the brim and the ends were made to jut out beyond the left brim at least a quarter of a yard at right angles to it—a very delightful model this, but one hardly to be appreciated in a crowded tram!

For the bride's mother there was a model copied from one of the prime favourites of the Queen of Spain; this was a wide-brimmed picture-hat, in black crepe de Chine, the one note of distinction being a huge aigrette ornament, something like a Grenadier Guard's pom-pom, jutting out horizontally from the front of the crown. Another model of the Queen of Spain's is a black satin picture hat with a grey bird of paradise plume hanging down over the back brim.

For the Queen of Italy there was a medium-sized, deep-crowned hat with glycerined ostrich feathers covering the crown and trailing down over the side, and for the Princess Yolande (seeing the Italian Royal family is still in mourning) white, mauve and grey felt sports hats, showing a crown swathed with ribbon and finished with a dainty ribbon cockade. For the Queen of Margherita there was a model calculated to soften the appearance and add grace to any old lady, be she queen or not; this was a turban in black tulle trimmed with jet cabochons—formed into the shape of enormous flat roses.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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28 x 3	"	35.00	5.25
30 x 3	"	38.00	5.50
31 x 4	"	45.00	7.50
		55.00	8.50
Size	Millimeter Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
175 x 105	Cinch	68.00	
185 x 105	"	73.00	
195 x 120	"	80.00	
205 x 120	"	82.75	
215 x 135	"	95.00	
225 x 135	"	99.00	
Size	Inch Sizes Royal Cord	Tyres	Tubes
32 x 3	Straight Side Non-Skid	85.00	8.00
33 x 3	"	115.00	9.75
34 x 4	"	120.00	10.50
35 x 4	"	122.00	11.00
36 x 4	"	130.00	11.50
37 x 4	"	135.00	11.75
38 x 4	"	137.00	12.00
39 x 4	"	138.50	12.25
40 x 4	"	145.00	13.00
41 x 4	"	155.00	13.50
Size	Inch Sizes Nobby Cord	Tyres	Tubes
36 x 3	Straight Side Non-Skid	180.00	25.00

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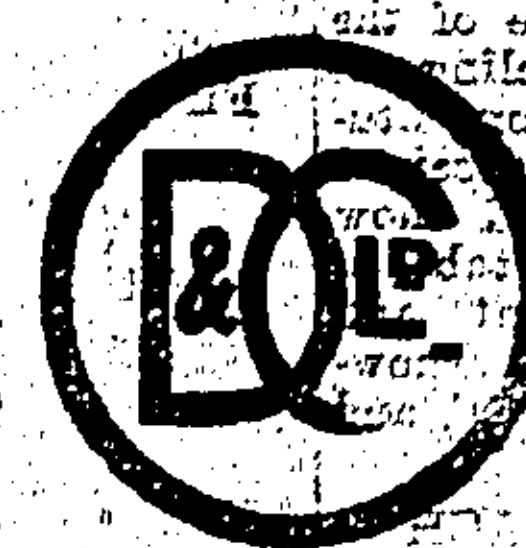
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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

February 14th.

Ichang, British str., 1,225 tons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—H. & S.
Katou Maru, Japanese str., 1,383 tons, Capt. T. Tanaka, from Manila, with coal.—Kwang Nguan Seng.
Luzon Maru, Japanese str., 2,877 tons, Capt. Y. Ishikawa, from Calcutta and Saigon, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Yunnan, British str., 1,206 tons, Capt. H. P. Hope, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—H. & S.
 February 15th.
Africa Maru, Japanese str., 2,993 tons, Capt. K. Tashiro, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Halvard, Norwegian str., 1,068 tons, Capt. H. Johannessen, from Swatow, in ballast.—Kin Yee Loong.

CLEARANCES.

February 15th.

Providence, for Canton.
Empress of Japan, for Shanghai.
Kwangchow, for Hobei.
Monteagle, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Aki Maru*, for Australia:—
 Miss M. Hewson, Mrs. E. Herman, Capt. and Mrs. E. M. von Vochow, Mr. W. H. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Anning, Miss F. Tucker, Master E. Tucker, Mr. A. Hillyer, Mr. Sterling Henry, Miss C. M. Aston, Mr. L. Henry, Mr. Cautney, Miss Thomson, Miss J. E. Gregory, Mr. G. Danco, Mr. M. D. Lincoc, Mr. J. Garcia, Mr. Shawram, Mr. Alex. Kaw, Mr. H. Standfield, Miss Peterkin, Mr. L. Benavente, Miss E. I. Lathaw, Mrs. E. Crooks, Lieut. E. M. Byles, Mr. and Mrs. L. Tucker, Miss S. Tucker, Mr. G. Fitch, Lieut. G. C. Bartlett, Mr. E. W. Astor, Mrs. G. C. Bartlett, Mrs. L. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. Moore, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. A. L. Balfour, Mr. Jacinto, Mr. W. Witrock, Mr. O. F. Crois, Mrs. J. Garcia, Mr. C. S. Brown, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. J. Bell, Mr. T. J. Jaint.
 Per s.s. *Nagoya*, for London, via ports:—
 Mr. E. E. Pay, Com. Brown, Mr. Moon, Mr. E. Burns, Mr. Rowntree, Mr. R. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dickson, Mr. G. H. May, Mr. J. H. Keller, Mr. A. D. Bell, Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Roberts, Capt. J. P. Scholten, Mr. A. E. Fearnley, Mr. G. C. Gordon, Mr. L. Henry, Mr. H. Davis, Mr. R. Duff, Mr. J. P. Henry, Mr. F. Marcuson, Mrs. Welch, Capt. and Mrs. V. Stapleton-Cotton, Mr. W. Bryan, Mr. S. W. Atkinson, Mr. F. P. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Timm, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Sub-Insp. J. Mess, Sub-Insp. Spear, Sub-Insp. Perkins, Mr. da Costa, Mrs. W. H. Etterley, Miss Day, Mr. and Mrs. Royer, Mr. H. M. Sinclair, Mr. J. A. Bide, Mr. J. J. Moore, Miss W. Crook, Miss M. Herbert, Mr. G. Cousins, Mr. D. Mackinnon, Mr. E. Appleton, Mr. C. Mathers, Mr. C. Bowe, Mr. M. Royer, Master F. Burton, Mr. G. Melvay.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Devon* is expected to leave Singapore on February 21st.
 The P. & O. s.s. *Dongola* arrived at London on February 12th.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Yokohama on February 14th, at 5.30 a.m. leaves there February 14th, 4 p.m., and is due at Hongkong on February 23rd, at 4 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arista Maru (N.Y.K.) due March 1st.
Boston Castle (Doddwell-Castle line), due beginning of March.
Devon (P. & O.), due February 27th.
Dunera (P. & O.), due February 17th, 6 a.m.
Empress of Asia, due February 24th.
Ginga Maru, due February 19th.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 16th.
Kendal Castle (Doddwell-Castle line), due early in April.
Kitano Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 18th.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 16th.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 15th at 12.35.—Pressure has increased noticeably at Shanghai and decreased slightly over Formosa and the Philippines. Depressions are shown over Tonkin and to the east of Formosa.
 Fresh monsoon in N.E. expected along the coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.38 inch. Total since January 1st, 5.11 inches, a slight average of 2.9 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day is as follows:—

Forecast
 Hongkong to Gap Block (N. to N.E. winds, moderate; cloudy).
 Formosa Channel (N.E. winds, fresh).
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Looe (The same as Hongkong and Looe).
 South coast of China between Looe and Hongkong (The same as Hongkong and Looe).
 No 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 15th to 22nd February, 1922.

Days of Week	Days of Month	H.K. Standard Time	High Water	Low Water
Thurs.	16	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		0 14	6 5	1 15
Fri.	17	0 56	5 5	2 1
		1 17	5 2	2 1
Satur.	18	2 42	5 8	2 4
		3 28	5 0	2 45
Sun.	19	4 44	4 4	3 1
		5 44	3 5	3 4
Mon.	20	6 44	3 1	3 4
		7 44	2 1	3 4
Tue.	21	8 44	1 1	3 4
		9 44	0 1	3 4
Wed.	22	10 44	0 1	3 4
		11 44	0 1	3 4

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES of cargo loaded into this Company's godowns during the present unsettled state of affairs are hereby notified that all cargo remaining in godown after expiry of the free storage period will be subject to all extraordinary expenses incurred in connection therewith.

W. S. BROWN,

Hongkong, February 11th, 1922. [410]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

O'NEAV STEAM SHIP COMPANY AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "AGAPENOR" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, etc. cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai and consigned are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought back to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, February 10th, 1922. [430]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE VIA STRAITS.
 CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "TOTTORI MARU" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be over-carried and landed at Shanghai and at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Hongkong, February 13th, 1922. [421]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "CITY OF SIMLA" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, etc. cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai and consigned are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought back to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Agents. [405]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "EASTERN" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Japan and possibly landed at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance, etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Hongkong, 11th February, 1922. [388]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA AND RANGOON VIA STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "CALCUTTA MARU" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Japan and possibly landed at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance, etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Hongkong, February 13th, 1922. [409]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

THE Motor-ship "HAYLEND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their wharves, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and/or from the Wharves delivery can be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th February, 1922, will be subject to rent.

All Claims must reach us by the 22nd Feb. or they will not be recognized.

No Eire Insurance will be effected.

Bill of Lading will be counter-signed by ARNOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1922. [418]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Arrived 13th February from BOMBAY.

s.s. "A.W. MARU"

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that Cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's (Ltd.) Godowns at their risk.
 Storage will be assessed on Cargo remaining undelivered on and after February 20th, 1922.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages will also be landed into the Kowloon Godowns, and all other examinations will be conducted later.
 No claims will be recognized after the Goods are left the Godowns, and none will be entered if presented later than 10 days from February 13th, 1922.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Hongkong, Feb. 13th, 1922. [417]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

THE BIG FOUR

EMPRESS OF CANADA 22,000 REG. TONS
 EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA 19,300 REG. TONS
 EMPRESS OF ASIA 18,850 REG. TONS
 EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 18,850 REG. TONS

ECONOMIC TRAVEL

THESE SHIPS ARE FITTED WITH EXCELLENT INTERMEDIATE SECOND CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

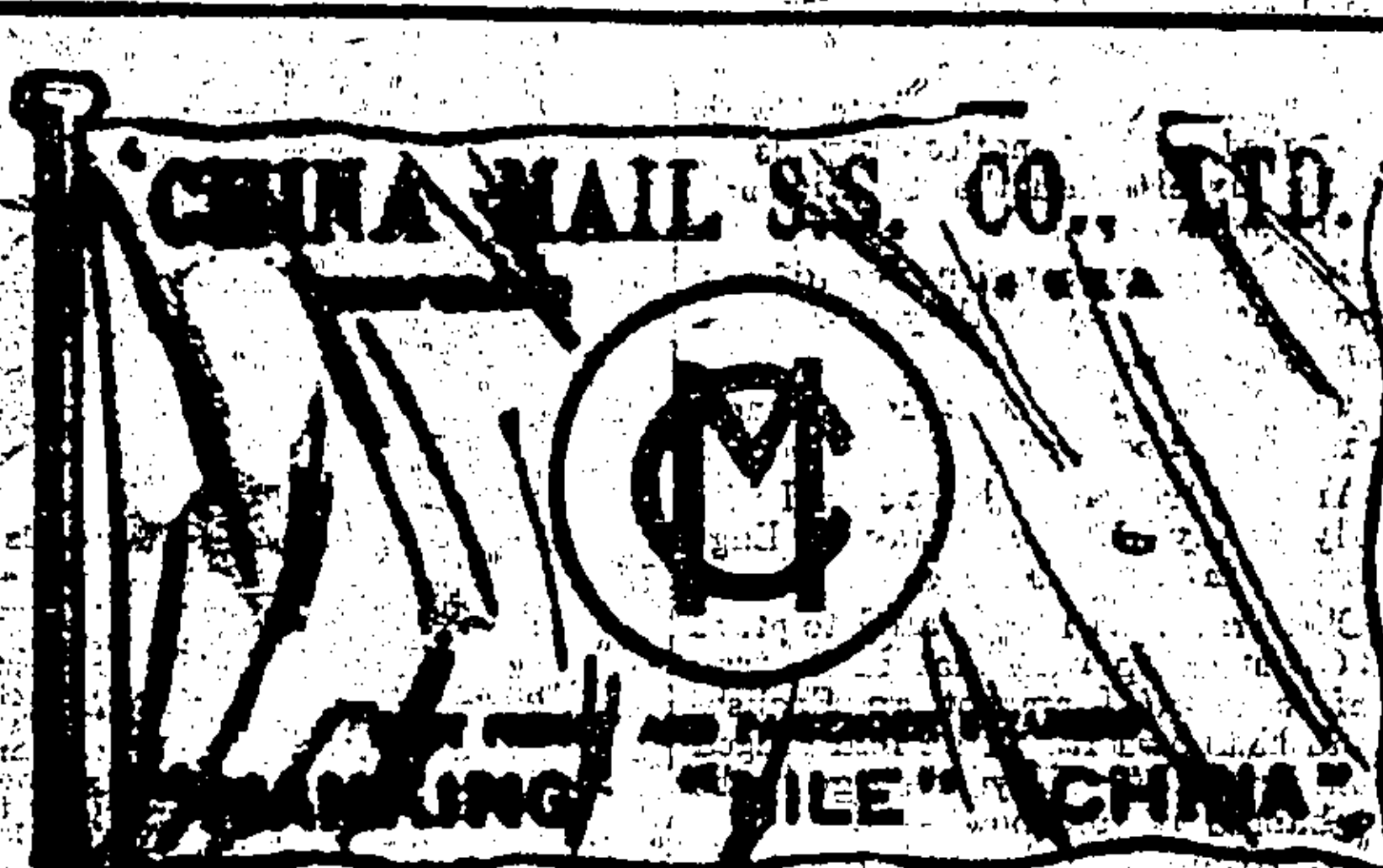
HONGKONG TO ENGLAND—TIME 30 DAYS.

FARE: \$439.85 GOLD

INCLUDING FIRST CLASS SLEEPING CAB BERTH TO MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE SECOND CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION ON EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND OR EMPRESS OF FRANCE, 25,000 AND 10,500 TONS RESPECTIVELY.

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "CHINA"

Feb. 20th at noon. Feb. 14th D'light.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO

SINGAPORE & BATAVIA

S.S. "NILE"

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

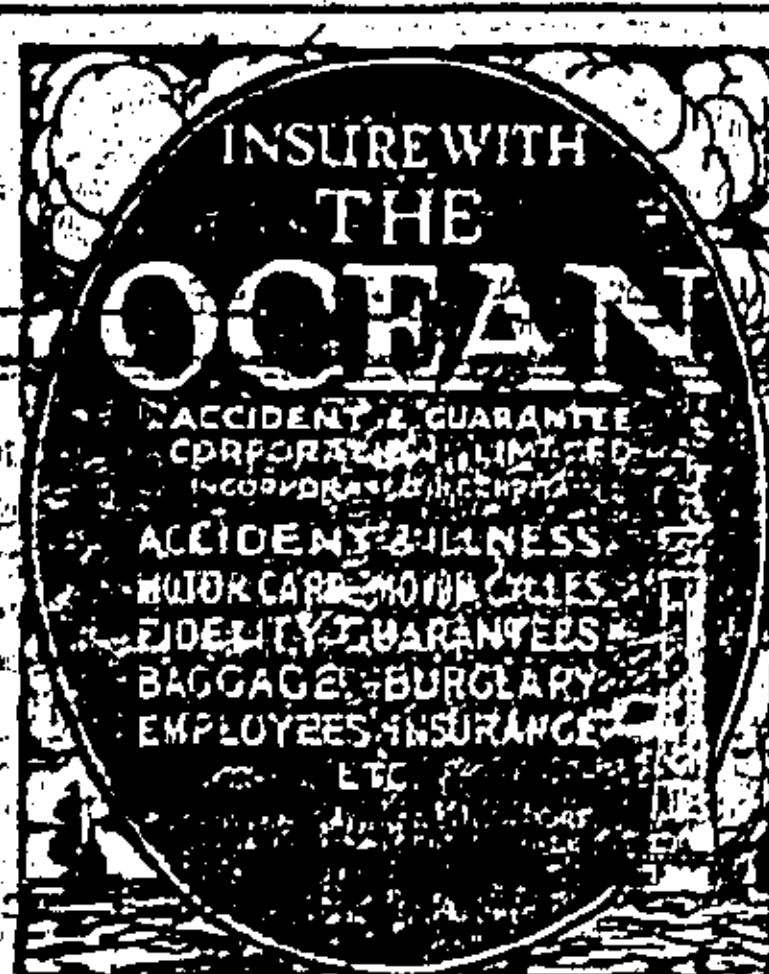
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

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SHANGHAI OFFICE—

99A, Szechuen Road.

AGENTS for Hongkong

and South China,

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030 2, QUEEN'S BLDG.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL

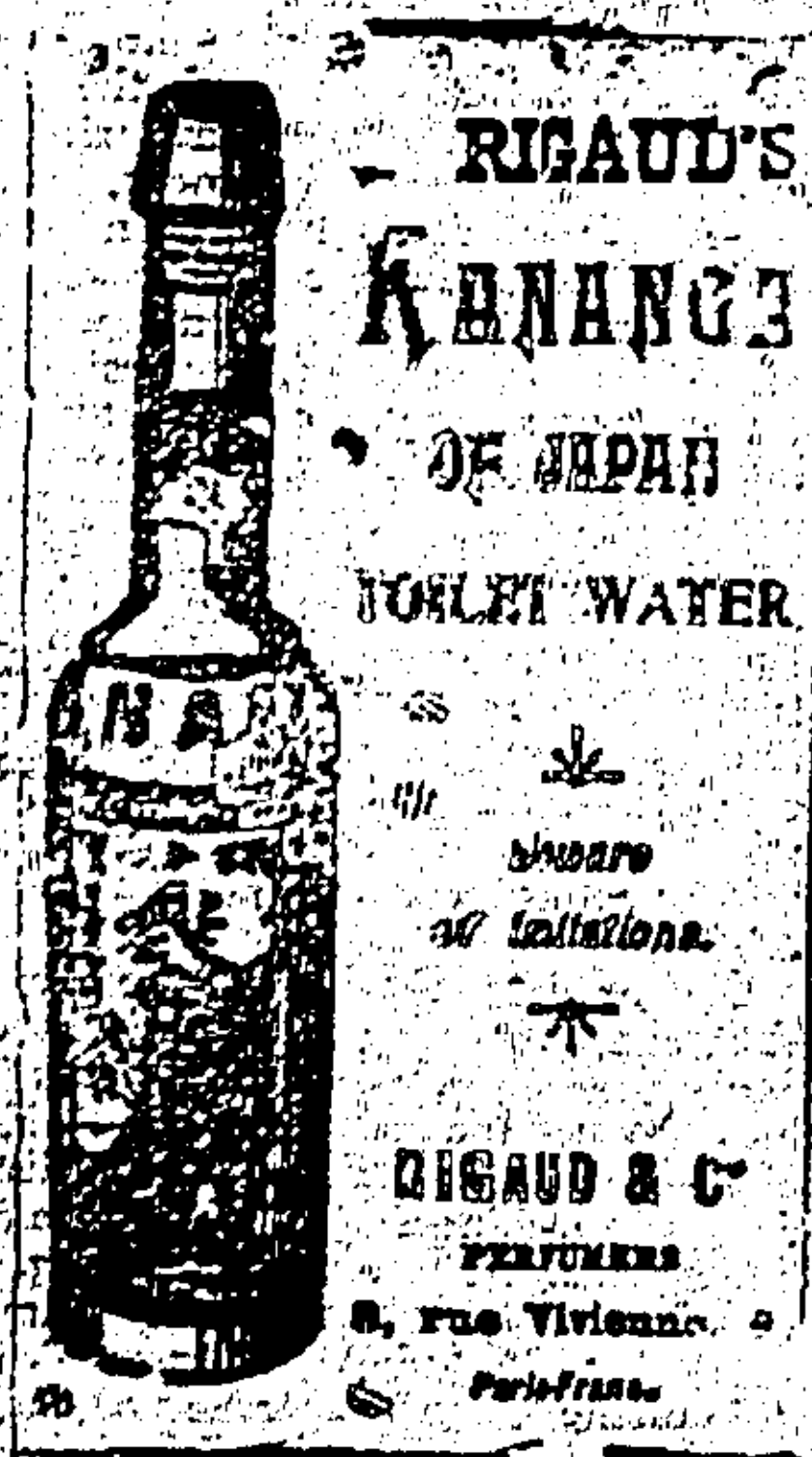
REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory February 15th.

	Previous Day	At 3 p.m.	At 6 a.m.	At 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.97	29.97	29.87	
Temperature	61	62	66	
Humidity	72	70	75	
Wind Direction	6	1	1	
Force	0	0	0	
Weather	cd	0	0	
Sea	0.25	0.09	0.10	

Highest open-air Temperature on 14th—65

Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th—61



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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON via Suez

s.s. "DAORE CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 1st of Mar.
 s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... sailing middle of Mar.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
 FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

s.s. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 20th Feb.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

s.s. "TRACIA" ... sailing early M.T.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports—
 SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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Agents.

N. Y. K.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

KATORI MARU (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 23rd Feb. at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 24th Mar. at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

KITANO MARU ... Thursday, 16th Feb. at 11 a.m.

HABUMA MARU ... Friday, 3rd Mar. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON HULL & ROTTERDAM

HAKODATE MARU ... Saturday, 18th Feb.

LYONS via MARSEILLES

TAJIMA MARU ... Monday, 13th Mar.

YOKOHAMA & MELBOURNE via Manila &c.

TANIGAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Mar. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS

TAKETOYO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Feb.

NEW YORK via Suez

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPA

KANAGAWA MARU ... End of Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo,

TSURUGA MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Feb.

YACHTS via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 16th Feb. at 5 p.m.

HANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

YOKOHAMA ... Friday, 17th Feb.

YOKOHAMA ... Wednesday 22nd Feb.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

K. H. KAMEI, Manager

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293



(THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO., LTD.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG

Sailing from Hongkong

FOR HAIPHONG via Hobei & Pakhoi

s.s. "HOZU MARU" ... on or about 20th Feb.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office,
 No. 37, Bonham Street, W.C.
 Tel. No. 155.

S. MITARAI,
 Agent,
 Top Floor, King's Building
 Tel. No. 140.

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EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE TO

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Due Hongkong 24th Feb.

Leave 26th Feb.

Cargo accepted for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for Atlantic

Seaboard ports. Full Bills of Lading issued to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Full Information apply to

STRUTHERS & BARRY

1, VICTORIA

General Agent for

Japan, China, Philippines.

1st floor, Power Building

12 De Vaux Road, Central

G. P. Bradford, Res. Agent.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE. DELEGATES RETURN TO CANTON TO CONFER.

GOVERNMENT'S GENEROUS OFFER.

Everyone was remarking, yesterday, on hearing that the seamen's delegates returned to Canton by the 3 o'clock train in order to consult their fellows:—"But I thought they claimed to have power to act." It seems that they had—with a qualification. If the Government allowed the Union to be re-established with the same title as before the delegates had power to waive all other questions and submit to arbitration, but if not, they could do nothing.

Those who took part in the four hours' discussion with the delegates the other night, think that the men were convinced that the title of the Union was not a matter on which the seamen ought to stand fast. The men therefore desired to consult their fellows and come back with wider—perhaps unlimited—powers to act. However that may be, the Government has put the situation in a new light by issuing a generous offer for the delegates to take back to Canton with them. It grants their demand—on one condition.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ONE CONDITION.

After reiterating the declaration that the Union was only closed because it exceeded its legitimate bounds, and not because it asked for an increase of wages, the Government undertakes, if the men will give proof of freedom from lawlessness, to cancel the proclamation closing the Union. The proof required is that all seamen and all workmen whom they involved in the strike must return to work and await the award of arbitrators. The ship-owners have agreed, at the suggestion of the Government, to renew their former offer of increased wages. These would be payable from the date of return to work, but addition to the scale or subtraction from it would be within the sole discretion of the arbitrators.

SIMPLE AND GENEROUS TERMS.

It is understood that the Government's offer was thrashed out at a late and protracted meeting of the Executive Council on Tuesday night. If the seamen have agreed to submit their other points to arbitration it seems unlikely that they will find anything to object to in the Government's offer. The advantages of handling the situation in this way is that it saves any further haggling and journeyings to and fro between here and Canton. All that the delegates have to say is: "Take the next train back to Hongkong and your Union will be waiting for you when you get there." (Also, a considerable increase of pay.) It seems likely, judging from Chinese mass psychology, that the men will see the reasonableness of this and come over en masse.

HIGH QUALITY OF NINGPO CREWS.

The delegates will also tell the men—no doubt the fact was communicated to the delegates before they left—that the China, the Montecarlo and the Empress of Japan left yesterday afternoon with full crews of Ningpo men. It will probably also interest the seamen in Canton to know that the new arrivals created a very good impression, in both cases, by the evidence they gave of knowledge of their duties and of the English language—an important matter in the case of vessels trading between here and the United States. The officers, we understand, are quite satisfied with the crews.

We are asked to state, by the way, that the s.s. Nanking, will leave at noon on February 20th, evening. More than that we are not permitted to divulge.

"PROOF OF FREEDOM FROM UNLAWFULNESS."

Yesterday afternoon, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs issued the following communication:

[Translation.]

On instructions from the Government, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs has communicated the following decision to the seamen's representatives:—

- 1.—The Seamen's Union was closed because it exceeded its legitimate bounds and broke the law in Hongkong, not because it asked for an increase of wages.
- 2.—The Government absolutely requires proof of freedom from unlawfulness before he can change his present attitude.
- 3.—If it is desired to give proof of freedom from unlawfulness, all seamen and all workmen whom they involved in the strike must return to work and Hongkong resume its normal condition, before it can be considered that proof of freedom from unlawfulness has been furnished.
- 4.—If all come back to work first on the conditions offered by the ship-owners (of which a copy is appended) and wait the award of the arbitrators, the Government will cancel the proclamation closing the Union.

[Translation.]
At the suggestion of the Governor, the ship-owners are willing to reinstate their former offer of increased wages to take effect from the day on which the seamen return to work. This scale of wages is merely a temporary scale pending arbitration and is on no account to be taken as a basis from which the arbitrators will work. Addition to it or subtraction from it are alike within the sole discretion of the arbitrators. The scale offered is repeated below:

	For Cent.
Chinese River Steamers	25
Other Chinese steamers up to 1,000 D.W. Tons	25
Canton, Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Co. steamers	15
Other British Companies River Steamers (taking the scale of Canton, Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Co. as base)	15
Coasting Steamers	12
Java Lines	7 1/2
Pacific Lines	7 1/2
European Lines	7 1/2
Australian Lines	10

DRAMATIC MOMENTS AT TUNG WAH MEETING.

Three was a meeting at the Tung Wah Hospital, yesterday morning, when the mediators, appointed at the earlier meeting there, met the four delegates from Canton. The Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital (Mr. Lo Cheung Kui) presided.

Mr. R. H. Kewell was called upon to give an account of the discussions between the delegates and the Chambers of Commerce representatives overnight. Mr. Kewell said it was strongly urged upon the delegates that the Government could not be expected to allow the Union to be re-established exactly as before. The meeting asked the delegates not to let this matter interfere with the negotiations; it was a subsidiary issue that had arisen since the demand for high wages was made.

A long and at times heated argument followed but as the situation took on a much better aspect later in the day, after the Government offer became known, no good purpose will be served by recalling such harsh language as was used.

The proceedings were suddenly interrupted by a request for the attendance of the Chairman at the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs "to receive an important communication." The meeting remained in session awaiting the outcome. It was explained to the assembly that after the four-hour meeting at the Chamber of Commerce the night before representations were made to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs by the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. Kewell on the subject of the name of the Seamen's Union. It was suggested that possibly the call for the Chairman's attendance had something to do with this and that there might soon be "good tidings."

It was agreed to drop business discussion and to wait and pass the time in friendly chat. In the course of it, at least, some acerbities and animosities were smoothed away.

A little later, the telephone bell rang again; the delegates from Canton were wanted at the S.C.A.'s office. This brought the proceedings to a close. The delegates, no doubt, were then acquainted with the Government's offer and an observer who saw them leave Post Office Building noted that they were looking highly pleased. The afternoon train for Canton went out five minutes late and it is believed that the departure of the delegates had something to do with it. Negotiation and conference had been almost continuous for over twenty-four hours and high hopes are entertained of a favourable outcome.

HOW THE CANTON MARKETS ARE AFFECTED.

The cotton yarn market in Canton is stated to be in a critical condition. Stocks on hand are running shorter. No new stocks have arrived since a month ago, on account of the stoppage of the running of the different Hongkong, Shanghai and Canton steamers caused by the seamen's strike. Should the strike be prolonged for a month or half a month stocks will be practically exhausted. The Canton Times states that there are at least several hundred textile factories in Canton and Foshan, each of them employing fifty to several hundred workmen and workwomen. If the yarn supply is exhausted it will mean the temporary suspension of these industrial enterprises; consequently a large number of workers will be out of employment.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE AFFECTS FATSAN.

The Canton Times says:—A report from Fatsan states that the market in Fatsan has also been greatly affected by the recent strike of seamen. Owing to the exhaustion of cotton yarn supplies, the textile business in the city is practically tied up. Many silk factories who expected to do a great deal of business during the beginning of the year, have met with unexpected bad luck as very few orders have recently been received from silk firms abroad as the result of uncertainty of shipping condition created by the strike. Many other kinds of business are also at a standstill as the result of the slump of these two important industries in the city. It is also reported, rice and other daily necessities have greatly advanced in prices recently.

'COOLIES' EMERGENCY WAGES REDUCED.

On Tuesday morning a circular was issued by the Police stating that the special rate of pay offered to coolies employed, through the medium of the police, on cargo work had been reduced by 50 cents. The rate of pay previously offered was \$1.50, plus 20 cents allowance for food. Under the new order the rate now is \$1 for coolies working on ships and 80 cents for coolies working on shore, plus 20 cents in each case for food.

The order caused some consternation amongst the coolies who had been working at the higher rate and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning not one coolie had reported at the Central Police Station. On other mornings by that hour the Parade Ground has been crowded with coolies seeking work. Inspector Grant, who has been in charge of the distribution of labour at the Central Police Station, fearing that intimidation was once more being used immediately commenced to make enquiries and found that hundreds of coolies were in the neighbourhood of the station, but they were afraid to come forward. After a little encouragement the men began to roll up in hundreds and were marched off to their allotted jobs under the usual police protection. As the coolies moved off several gangs of men collected at the street corners and booed the volunteers. They scattered when two policemen approached. The malcontents were not strikers but men who were considered to be unsuitable for cargo-coolie work. On the face of it the incident appears to have been the result of a little jealousy caused by the fact that their services were not required.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COUNSEL'S NERVOUS BREAKDOWN.

HEARING OF IMPORTANT WILL CASE INTERRUPTED.

His friends in the legal profession and in Hongkong generally will learn, with very much regret, that Mr. C. G. Alabaster has had a nervous breakdown and has been ordered a complete rest by his medical adviser, Dr. C. Forsyth.

Since the first few days of December until the day before yesterday Mr. Alabaster has been deeply immersed, as counsel for the plaintiff, in an intricate and interminable law suit, at the Supreme Court, over the disposition of a Penang millionaire's estate. The general public has little conception of the long hours of work, far into the night, that are necessary to carry on in Court for five hours daily, for weeks on end. Mr. Alabaster has been single-handed, in opposition to Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkins, for the greater part of the time the case has been before the Court.

For a short time he had the assistance of the late Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., but the lamented death of his friend and leader a week ago naturally upset Mr. Alabaster very much indeed and for the last two or three days those concerned with him in the case have been much exercised about his state of health. He struggled on, evidently with difficulty, on Monday and Tuesday but yesterday morning he felt compelled to seek medical advice. Dr. Forsyth found him to be suffering from a nervous breakdown and ordered complete rest.

The Supreme Court, therefore, did not sit yesterday but the case will be mentioned this morning when the question of the length of adjournment will be considered. As no junior counsel was with Mr. Alabaster in the action there is no one on whom its conduct can be devolved. Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, who is the solicitor concerned, is of course fully conversant with the case, and his ability in Court is well known, but it would need a special dispensation for a solicitor to act in place of a barrister.

The situation which has arisen may solve a difficulty which many have foreseen since the names of the suggested arbitrators in the seamen's dispute were announced. The question was how with the will case on hand the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) would be free to act as President of the Arbitration Board (if and when the seamen accept arbitration). If the will case has to be held up for a month it will leave the Chief Justice free to act as President of the Arbitration Board. Sympathy must be felt for the litigants, many of whose witnesses come from Penang and are naturally anxious to return.

Meanwhile, everyone will wish Mr. Alabaster a speedy recovery. He has high reputation as a conscientious and painstaking advocate who spares no effort to do his utmost for a client and his devotion to the duties of his profession, coupled with the strain of public work have been responsible for his present illness.

SINCERE COMPANY SALES- MAN IN TROUBLE.

IMPRISONED FOR THEFT.

A Chinese salesman, employed in the Cloth Department of the Sincere Company, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, before Mr. Lindsell, with stealing a quantity of new clothing from the Company.

Inspector Caygill said that a portion of the stolen clothing had been found in the defendant's box. On the Tuesday one of the employees of the Company found two pawn tickets, which had apparently been dropped by the defendant. The faki took the tickets to the manager of the Cloth Department, who retained one of the tickets and returned the other to the defendant. On the same day stock was taken in the department and a number of coats and pieces of cloth were missing.

The defendant pleaded guilty to taking some of the articles. He said he had been tempted to steal as he was short of money.

When arrested, Inspector Caygill said that \$130, a gold wristlet watch and a pair of gold bangles, were found in the defendant's possession.

Questioned by the Magistrate as to why he had said that he was "hard up," the defendant said that the money had just been remitted to him from the country. He stole the clothing before receiving the money.

The Magistrate: In that case you ought to have returned the clothing. In view of the fact that some of the clothing has not been recovered you will have to pay \$100 out of the money you have in your possession to the Sincere Company, and go to prison for six weeks.

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR HONGKONG COMMANDEERED.

A Chinese news agency a week ago was the authority given by the Shanghai papers that "five vessels carrying food, stuffs to Hongkong have been commandeered by the strikers at Kongsmoon and taken to Canton."

EFFECTS IN FORMOSA.

A despatch from Takao, Formosa, appearing in Japan papers, reports that several hundred landing-coolies are suffering from hunger and cold in that port, as not a single ship has entered harbour for several days owing to the Chinese seamen's strike at Hongkong. Over 500,000 piculs of sugar are piled up in the pier ware-house awaiting shipment.

CORRESPONDENCE MERCANTILE MARINE MASTERS' AND OFFICERS' RELIEF FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The following leader appeared in the London Daily Mail on the 12th November last. It speaks for itself, and I therefore quote it as it stands. A fund to deal with the matter is in existence at home entitled "The Mercantile Marine Masters and Officers Relief Fund" with its Central Committee at 23, St. Mary Axe, London. This fund deals with cases both Dock and Engineer Officers:—

"Through no fault of their own over 2,000 Masters and Officers of the Merchant Service are now out of employment. All of them rendered to the country during the war services for which no gratitude could be too great. Yet many of them have been out of work for from one to two years, their savings are exhausted, and their state is pitiable in the extreme.

They are typical members of the class which has suffered most and complained least under the conditions following on the war. It is a class to which no doles come to mitigate the wretchedness of penury. Those who compose it are eager for work but there is no work for them, and the vast majority are too self-respecting to appeal for charity. Between merciless taxation and lack of employment this class, the most valuable in the nation, is being crushed out of existence. It is a tragedy of which very little is heard, but it is not the less poignant because it is endured in silence.

The case of these 2,000 highly trained men, condemned to almost hopeless poverty, despite all they have done and borne, ought to awaken the public to a knowledge of the disastrous process which is now going on."

The Relief Fund has already expended nearly £17,000 in assisting over 1,000 individual cases. Of late its funds have been on the point of running out, and its efforts have been sadly crippled for want of money. It is administered entirely irrespective of membership of the different societies; and the cost of its administration is nil.

It has been suggested that Officers of the British Merchant Service coming into Hongkong, and also their many friends resident in the colony, might like to assist the above Fund. The following gentlemen have signified their willingness to receive contributions, and subscription lists will be opened in their respective offices.

The Secretary, The China Coast Officers Guild.

The Secretary, The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

The Secretary, The Marine Engineers' Guild of China.

The Secretary, The Phoenix Club.

The Chaplain, The Seamen's Institute.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

G. T. WALDEGRAVE.

Seamen's Institute,

21, Praya East,

February 15th, 1932.

BLASTING AFTER REGULATION HOURS. BUILDING CONTRACTOR SUMMONED.

Mr. Lam Woo, the well-known building contractor, was summoned before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning for conducting blasting operations after regulation hours.

The defendant's explanation was that he could not do the work earlier in the afternoon as the place where the blasting took place was occupied at the time by a large number of workers, belonging to the Kowloon Docks. The manager of the Dock had warned him not to blast earlier as it was not safe whilst the dock workers were about.

Inspector Aris said that the defendant had a special permit to blast after regulation hours inside the Dockyard. This permit was issued by the P.W.D., but it was not issued for blasting operations outside the Works.

Mr. Lindsell said that as far as he could see the Ordinance did not allow for the issue of a special permit by the P.W.D. The Ordinance was very clear that no dispensation of any kind could be granted unless there was a special notification.

Inspector Aris said that no such notification had ever been issued so far as he knew.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for one week to enable Inspector Aris to make further enquiries into the matter.

IMPROPER STORAGE OF GASOLINE. GARAGE PROPRIETOR FINED.

The proprietor of the Mercury Motor Garage was summoned at the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Lindsell, with storing 16 gallons of gasoline in a place other than the properly constructed well provided for the storing of inflammable material.

Serjt. Stimson stated that at 3.30 p.m. on the 3rd inst. he entered the garage and found 4 four-gallon drums of gasoline placed on top of the wall. He asked the proprietor why they were not stored in the proper place. The proprietor replied that they had been placed there temporarily.

A fine of \$25 was imposed.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY
RELIANCE PLATE



The silverware of
lasting satisfaction

5 PATTERNS IN STOCK.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

ORCHESTRA & BAND RECORDS JUST RECEIVED

L1360 B. HUBERT'S UNFINISHED SYMPHONY PARTS 1 & 2

L1341 PICTURES FROM AN EXHIBITION IN 4 PARTS

L1342 MOZART QUINTETT PARTS 1 & 2

L1362 BIRTHDAY SERENADE UN PUI D'AMOUR

1736 CHRISTMAS MEMORIES PARTS 1 & 2

2479 MARCHÉ TORRAINE REGIMENT OF SABRE & MEUSE

2331 THREE DANCES FR. M. HENRY VII PARTS 1 & 2

1897 THE POLICEMAN'S HOLIDAY JUST PUSHING R. UND

ANDERSONS'

(Opposite City Hall)

Wm. Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

SALE BEFORE STOCK TAKING

FURNISHING DEPT.

MONDAY 13th to SATURDAY 13th.

GENUINE REDUCTIONS ON EVERYTHING IN THE DEPARTMENT AND VERY SPECIAL CLEARING PRICES FOR ODDMENTS & REMNANTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB

SUPPER DANCE will be held on 4th March, 1922, at the Hongkong Hotel at 8.30 p.m. All intending subscribers who have not yet sent in their names please forward same to the undersigned.

T. S. B. NICOLL,
(Hon. Secy. Dance Committee)
c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

IMMEDIATE applications are invited for the post of **PART-TIME LECTURER IN MATERIALS OF COMMERCE** in the Faculty of Arts (Economic Minerals, Textiles, Foodstuffs). A total of about 30 LECTURES will be required during the current Spring Term and the Autumn Term 1922.

N. TEDDALE MACKINTOSH,
(Registrar.)

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 20th, TUESDAY, 21st, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th inst.

By Order of the Committee,
P. TESTER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1922. [431]

WANTED

ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with 8 years experience at home and abroad in a Shanghai Electric Power Station, at present employed, seeks change for bettering his position. Capable of handling any electrical and mechanical work. Please reply to J. BETEN, FRENCH TRAMWAY CO., SHANGHAI. [433]

TO LET

FROM 1st April, 1922 No. 102, THE PRINCE. Apply to
S. J. DAVID & CO. LTD.
[431]

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD. will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Friday the 3rd day of March, 1922 at 11.30 O'clock in the forenoon where the proposed Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

1. That Article 105 of this Company's Articles of Association be altered as follows:

(a) By the insertion of "£10,000" in the place of "£8,000" in the fifth line thereof.

(b) By striking out the words "in the fifth line thereof the words 'for each financial year of the Company' and inserting in place thereof the words 'in every year wherein such profits shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of £10,000, and a commission of ten per cent per annum on all the net profits of the Company in excess of that sum'."

2. That the above Resolution (No. 1) to be retrospective and take effect from the 1st day of January 1922.

3. That the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Monday the 20th day of March 1922, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated the 15th day of February, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[429]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Due 17th inst. From EUROPE via STRAITS CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "YO MARU" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Shanghai and landed at that port. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1922. [433]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Due 16th inst. From AUSTRALIA CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "TANGO MARU" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Japan and landed there. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1922. [433]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From PUGET SOUND via JAPAN and SHANGHAI CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "KATORI MARU" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought on to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1922. [437]

INTIMATIONS

RACE HOLIDAYS

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will open for the transaction of Public Business at 9.30 a.m. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th, 21st and 22nd February, and close at 12 noon. Hongkong, 11th February, 1922. [364]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the office of Messrs. DODWELL & CO. LIMITED on THURSDAY the 16th February 1922 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December 1921. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to 16th February, 1922 both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
General Managers. [333]

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of February, to THURSDAY, the 23rd February, 1922, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. MANUE,
Secretary. [337]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

THE THIRTY THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 16th day of February 1922 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a statement of account and Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1921 and declaring a dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 6th February 1922, until THURSDAY the 16th February 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. N. T. MES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1922. [316]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED

PROPOSED NEW ISSUE OF SHARES TO MEMBERS on the REGISTER on 17th February 1922.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 18th to 24th February, 1922, both days inclusive. Dated the 7th February, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
H. N. BEAUREPAIRE,
Secretary. [343]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of February, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 6th February, to SATURDAY, 18th February, 1922, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held on the day and at the place aforesaid immediately upon the termination of the Ordinary Yearly Meeting for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution, viz:—

That the Directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorized by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Corporation to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Corporation is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the ordinary notes of the Corporation being increased to \$30,000,000 (being the amount of the present paid up capital of the Corporation) and to modify the existing requirements as regards the deposit of security in respect of its note issues in such manner as

(a) to relieve the Corporation from the necessity of keeping with the Crown Agents or with Trustees appointed by the Secretary of State coin or bullion as security against any part of the ordinary note issue and to give the Corporation the option of securing such portion of the same as is required to be secured by the deposit of coin or of securities approved by the Secretary of State.

(b) to relieve the Corporation of the obligation to keep at each of its establishments an amount of coin or bullion equal in value to 1/3rd at least of the notes issued from such establishment and actually in circulation and to leave such matter to the discretion of the Corporation.

(c) to allow the Corporation to keep portions of the coin or bullion required to be deposited with the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as security against its excess note issue (viz: the sum beyond \$20,000,000) in places outside the Colony where its notes are issued to such amounts and subject to such conditions as may be approved from time to time by the Governor.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. J. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1922. [372]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

RACE MEETING 1922

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 23rd, 24th AND 25th.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KILBY & WATSON, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$12 for the Meeting or \$4 per day. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1922.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members' Wives and Families. Tickets are now ready and may be obtained from Messrs. KILBY & WATSON, Ltd. All tickets must be produced to gain admission.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1922.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Understeward.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Understeward.

These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stalls.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1922. [400]

RACE WEEK

A FANCY DRESS BALL in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on MONDAY, February 20th, 1922, at 9-15 o'clock at the CITY HALL.

Tickets \$3 Booking at Moterias.

\$1 Fine for Non Fancy Dress will be collected at the door.

Three Lucky number Prizes for those in Fancy Dress.

No admittance without a ticket. [353]

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA, Hongkong Branch

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the Guild Office, Sailors' Home, on THURSDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1922, at 5 O'clock, P.M. sharp.

W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary. [419]

HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM

THE USUAL DINNER DANCING will NOT be held on THURSDAY, February 16th. [415]

CREDIT NATIONAL 1922

ISSUE OF NEW BEARER BONDS REDEEMABLE IN 10 YEARS FOR \$500.00 each bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum free of tax.

Reimbursable at holder's option as follows:—

On 1st February 1924 for Frs. 500.—

On 1st " 1927 for Frs. 507.50

On 1st " 1932 for Frs. 525.—

No prizes.

Price of Issue including 1st coupon due on 5th February 1922 payable cash on application \$492.—

Subscriptions received at BANQUE DE L'INDO CHINE, HONGKONG.

334] on or before February 18th, 1922

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th, 8th and 9th MARCH, 1922, at H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and at Kowloon Naval Depot, commencing each day at 9.30 a.m. with an interval from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m.

OLD AND NEW NAVAL STORES, &c., &c., &c.

Comprising:—

Life Boats, Dingies, Whalers, Cells and Electrical Fittings, Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Ice Chests, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Blankets, Canvas Hoops, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Boots, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Gun Metal and Steel, Cast Iron, Firewood, Coal, Wood and Gun Metal Blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Gauges, Propellers, Fan Engines, Steel Tubes, Steel Wire Rope, Oil Chain Cable, Compresses and Compass fittings &c.

A quantity of Structural Steelwork sufficient for 3 complete sheds, 50 feet by 35 feet and sundry other steelwork, and rain water pipes, gutters &c.

Lot may be inspected on Monday, the 6th March, 1922.

Also sale of Old and Surplus Vintaging Stores at Kowloon Naval Depot on Friday, 10th March, commencing at 10 a.m.

Comprising:—

Corned Beef, Tinned Rabbit, Salt Peas, Beans and Biscuits for cattle or poultry food, Serge, Flannel, etc., Remnants, Hammocks, Bedding and Sundry Articles of Clothing and Mess Gear.

Terms of Sale—As detailed in Catalogue.

By Appointment, Auctioneers to the Admiralty, Hongkong, February 14th, 1922. [669]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

WHISKY.

The price of this Whisky is higher than many imported cases Whiskies, because it costs more, and is better. You get real value because you are not paying the cost of world-wide advertising.

SOLE AGENTS:-

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

TELEPHONE 616.

DEATHS

BLUMENTHAL.—At Shanghai, on February 9th, MARY BLUMENTHAL, of pneumonia, beloved wife of Nathan Blumenthal.

FORDE.—At Shanghai, on February 10th, DOROTHY KATHLEEN, the beloved wife of F. H. Forde, aged 36 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 16th, 1922

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

THE Peking Cabinet is further weakened by the resignation of Dr. W. W. Yen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Since Mr. LIANG SHIH YI went on "sick leave," Dr. Yen has been Acting Premier as well as Foreign Minister. He had previously intimated his intention to resign when the Pacific Conference came to an end, and accordingly when that occurred Dr. Yen sent in his resignation. There is no news that Mr. LIANG SHIH YI has recovered from the "sickness" which was assigned as a reason for leave of absence. It outlasted the first period of leave, and the President granted ten days' extension of leave. This second period will expire at the end of the present week. What the game is nobody but Mr. LIANG SHIH YI appears to know, and he is silent on the subject. Some of the Northern papers regard the "sick leave" as mere subterfuge intended to prepare the public for a definite announcement of his resignation; others view it as serving a more subtle purpose, the object being to place his detractors in a dilemma. He was denounced as a traitor by General Wu Pei Fu, who threatened to drive him from power by the use of his military forces if necessary. While LIANG has been on "sick leave," the allegations which Wu had brought against him in his vituperative telegrams have been shown to be entirely baseless. Wu's "authentic proofs" that LIANG had attempted to take the negotiations regarding the Shantung Railway out of the hands of the Delegation at Washington, and to sell the country's interests in this connection to Japan, have been shown by the reports which came daily from Washington regarding the negotiations to have been purely imaginary. The grim

satisfaction that this discomfiture of Wu must have given to the "sick" Premier can be readily imagined, and in the satisfaction which has found expression in the Press over the result of the negotiations Wu has not been allowed to forget that it was LIANG who, by a subscription of two or three million dollars, started the fund which is being raised for the purpose of redeeming the railway. The "sick leave" is admirably serving what is probably LIANG's purpose. It is daily becoming clearer that LIANG is a much-maligned man, and that he did, in fact, work with great assiduity and success during his short occupancy of the post of Premier, for what he conceived to be the highest interests of China. What other man is in sight on the political horizon of China who could have accomplished so much in so short a time? It is noteworthy that nobody seems keen to step into the post he still nominally holds. It is not an office to which a statesman can aspire with any hope at the present time of gaining the gratitude of a nation, and only a stern sense of public duty could persuade anyone to accept it. There seems to be a growing consensus of opinion that LIANG SHIH YI will return to his post, and that Wu Pei Fu has "lost face" by his unwarranted attacks on the Premier; but unless LIANG SHIH YI can be assured of more general support, or at least of the cessation of such hostility as has hitherto been manifested towards him by General Wu Pei Fu and the Tsuchuns of the Yangtze region, we do not see what inducement there is for him to undertake the responsibilities of the office. The present situation in the North has given to the Canton group an opportunity of which apparently they have not been slow to avail themselves. From the statements of men in close touch with the Canton Government we know that "the important military task" to which that Government is committed is being taken very seriously. We notice that Mr. RODNEY GUNZAR last week communicated to the N.C. Daily News, from Peking, the information that Japanese sources report that both General Wu Pei Fu and Marshal CHANG TSO LIN are negotiating with Canton, the last named's peace conditions to both being identical, viz: to crush Peking and give Dr. SUN YAT SEN the presidency. It would seem to be in the highest degree unlikely that CHANG TSO LIN would ever agree to such conditions, and, having regard to the nature of General Wu Pei Fu's activities in the Yangtze region last autumn, there would seem to be not much likelihood of such co-operation on his part with the Canton party. The only conclusion to be drawn from the message is that it confirms the prediction of more unrest in China in the coming months and a possible military conflict.

The Governor of Canton, General Chen, who has been away from the city, is expected back to-day. A gunboat has been sent to Waichow for him.

Another accident caused by a motor bus at Canton running on to the side-walk is reported. A pedestrian was seriously injured and the driver of the bus was arrested.

The paragraph in the Times Weekly says:—"British interests in Amoy are being deliberately flouted by the authorities, and the employees of a firm have been tarred and feathered."

The entries for the Billiard Championship of the Colony close on Friday evening. The following have entered to date: Ng Siu Kwong, S. K. Kwok, Andrew Tse, Ho Shai Cheong, P. Wilson, A. Leach, R. F. da Luz, Wm. C. Smith, Lee Wing In, P. A. Ivanovich.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, and Mrs. Moore, were passengers by the P. & O. Nagoya which left port yesterday, homeward-bound. We regret to learn that the voyage home had become urgently necessary owing to the state of Mrs. Moore's health.

Serge Dorling and a number of police carried out a search of passengers at the Yau-mai railway station on Tuesday morning, with the object of arresting some armed robbers who were believed to be making for the country by the 9-30 train. The search proved fruitless, in so far as the robbers were concerned, but a passenger was arrested for having in his possession 90 taels of raw opium. The contraband was found tied to his girdle. At the Magistracy yesterday, Mr. Wood ordered the offender to pay a fine of \$1,000 with the option of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Fifty members of the Mystic Shrine, who have been touring the East, are expected to arrive in Hongkong from Manila, by the s.s. Keystone State early this morning. Arrangements have been made for the party to proceed to Canton by the first train this morning.

A Foreign Office announcement at Peking says that the Government has recalled Mrs. Wellington Koo, Alfred So and Wang Chung-hui from Washington in order to hear their report of the Conference and to receive their advice regarding Far Eastern affairs. It has also announced that Mr. Hu Wei-teh, the Chinese Minister in Tokyo, is returning to Peking on sick leave.

A Chinese news agency dispatch from Canton to northern papers conveys the information that "The British Government is reported to have censured the Governor of Hongkong for not taking proper steps in connection with the seamen's strike." It is of course, an absurd fabrication. We quote it as a sample of the ridiculous stories circulated in Canton to mislead the deluded seamen.

Shanghai papers announce the death at sea about January 10th of Mr. M. K. Kempton, formerly manager of the Shanghai branch of Messrs. Kempton & Co. He left Marseilles on the M.M.S. Andre Lebon, which is due in Shanghai on the 23rd inst., and died four days out from the former port. Five months ago Mr. Kempton went on leave to France and the United Kingdom, visiting Nice to undergo treatment by a celebrated nerve specialist.

A Bolshevik item of news:—"In honour of Mr. Walter, the German Consul, who has recently arrived at Harbin from Mukden, the German colony here held a banquet in the Commercial Club. In the course of the dinner German monarchist songs were played, and upon the request of the guests the band played twice the former Russian anthem 'God Save the Tsar'. The members of the club, indignant at the action of the representatives of republican Germany, decided to take special measures for preventing further playing of the Tsarist anthem in the premises of the club."

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council is called for this afternoon. The business on the Agenda includes the following:—

THE LATE SIR HENRY MAY.

H.E. the Governor will move the following resolution:—

"The Legislative Council of Hongkong have received with profound regret the news of the death of Sir Henry May, G.C.M.G., LL.D., formerly Governor of Hongkong and for many years a member of the Council. In expressing their deep sympathy with Lady May and her daughters in their bereavement, the members of the Council desire to place on record their sense of the very valuable services rendered to Hongkong by Sir Henry May during his long and distinguished career in the Colony."

QUESTIONS

The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang will ask:—

Will the Government state:—

1.—What, if any, use is to be made of the Building, now under erection, on "The Finest Site" after the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales?

2.—What, if any, precautions are being taken to cope with an outbreak of Fire during the erection of such Building?

3.—Whether the risk of Fire, and that of damage by Typhoon, has been covered by Insurance?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

First reading of a Bill intitled as Ordinance to provide for police supervision of certain persons.

First reading of a Bill intitled as Ordinance to amend further the Opium Ordinance, 1914.

Second reading of the Bill intitled as Ordinance to amend further the Volunteer Ordinance, 1920.

Second reading of the Bill intitled as Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, the Treaty of Peace (Austria) Order, 1920, the Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Order, 1920, and the Treaty of Peace (Hungary) Order, 1921, as amended, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the said Orders to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

Second reading of the Bill intitled as Ordinance to amend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, 1921.

The second reading of the Bill intitled "An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1921," will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Object to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to ZIMBABWE, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FOR EAST UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

City of Manchester... 10th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rham & Hamburg
PASSENGER SERVICE

City of Simla... Middle March Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
City of Calcutta... 10th May
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

* Calls at Hongkong if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG and CANTON. BEISS & CO. CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination Steamer & Date of Departure Sailing Days

SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA... "ANDRE LEBON" 22,000... On or about 10th Feb.
"AMBOISE" 15,000... On or about 6th Mar.

SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA... "AZAY LE BIDEAU" 15,000... On or about 2nd Feb.
"ARNAND BERIC" 10,000... On or about 7th Mar.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 746.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in water-cabin and on deck, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 10 or 10 1/2 Days)

Arrival and Departure from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
(General Manager.)P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
(Under Contract with H.M. Government)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (date)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	25th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay
"KASHGAR"	5,500	1st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	5,700	15th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KEIV"	5,800	29th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	5,800	12th Apr.	do
"NOYARA"	5,800	26th Apr.	do
"KALYAN"	5,800	10th May	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay
"PLASSY"	5,800	24th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	5,700	13th May	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay
"DONGOLA"	5,000	27th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	5,000	10th June	do
"BOUDAN"	5,000	24th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	5,000	8th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	5,000	22nd July	do

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS"	5,000	21st Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Bangkok with transshipment at Singapore and Calcutta
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	6th Mar.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DUNERA"	5,400	16th Feb. 5 p.m.	Shanghai only.
"KASHGAR"	5,500	19th Feb.	Amoy only.
"SICILIA"	5,700	27th Feb.	Shanghai and Japan
"KEIV"	5,800	28th Feb.	Shanghai & Japan

* Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Fuzhou.

"ANDRE MARU" Thursday 16th Feb.
BOMBAY, AMOY, DE JAPAN, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"INDUS MARU" Saturday 25th Feb.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE
"BUSHO MARU" Wednesday, 1st Mar.

CALCUTTA—Pomnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.
"INDO MARU" Wednesday, 1st Mar.

"NANKING MARU" Saturday, 4th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Yokohama. Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at intermediate ports in Japan and making cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"HAWAII MARU" Saturday, 25th Feb.
NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Port, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Port.
"HAWAII MARU" Sunday, 12th Mar.

NEW ORLEANS via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGKOK—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE
"HAWAII MARU" Friday, 10th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.
"ALASKA MARU" Sunday, 26th Feb.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 19th Feb.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
"SOBEI MARU" Thursday, 23rd Feb.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1 Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Steamer Sidney & Melbourne via Port Moresby, Hongkong, New Guinea

"TAIYUAN"	Alm 15th Feb.
"CHANGSHA"	Alm 18th Feb.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has regular accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI	For	Steamer	To	Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUNAN"	On 16th Feb.		
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KINGYUAN"	On 16th Feb.		
HONGKONG	"TAIYUAN"	On 16th Feb.		
SHANGHAI	"YONGHAI"	On 16th Feb.		
SHANGHAI	"YONGHAI"	On 16th Feb.		
SHANGHAI	"YONGHAI"	On 16th Feb.		
SHANGHAI	"YONGHAI"	On 16th Feb.		

These dates cannot be relied on.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, three weekly and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the trouble of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone 24.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

(via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU)

Steamer	Tonnage	From Hongkong (date)	Destination
KOREA MARU	12,000	16th Feb.	San Francisco
SHINYO MARU	12,000	19th Feb.	San Francisco
PERSIA MARU	12,000	22nd Feb.	San Francisco
TAIYO MARU	12,000	25th Feb.	San Francisco
SIBERIA MARU	12,000	28th Feb.	San Francisco
SENJO MARU	12,000	31st Feb.	San Francisco

* Calling at Canton.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Steamer	Tonnage	From Hongkong (date)	Destination
KOREA MARU	12,000	16th Feb.	San Francisco
SHINYO MARU	12,000	19th Feb.	San Francisco
PERSIA MARU	12,000	22nd Feb.	San Francisco
TAIYO MARU	12,000	25th Feb.	San Francisco
SIBERIA MARU	12,000	28th Feb.	San Francisco
SENJO MARU	12,000	31st Feb.	San Francisco

* Calling at Canton.

For full information regarding passenger, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. 3748.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passage.

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU

AMERICAN STEAMERS

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, ETC.

S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Feb. 16th ... Mar. 16th

S.S. "EMERALD STATE" ... Mar. 16th ... Apr. 16th

S.S. "HOOPER STATE" ... Apr. 16th ... May 16th

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BANGKOK.

FOR HAIPHONG

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passage

(SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO)

Monthly Sailings.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 161. Cable Address "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.

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NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

NETWORK

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA

"CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 5th Mar.

"MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 25th Mar.

For MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

"MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 19th Feb.

"SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 6th Mar.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Princess Building.

Telephone 2406.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For

BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

WATSON, (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telephone 2148. 54 George's Building.

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